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TURF SUMMARY FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS.

OUR valuable correspondent "G. D." has supplied our work with interesting anecdotes of racing in the "olden time," anterior to our revolution, handing down the fame of Selim, Figure, Nancy Bywell, Regulus, Yorick, &c. but we can furnish nothing like a connected racing history beyond 1790; and even this is far from complete. A compendious view of our turf, chiefly confined to Virginia and Maryland, as gathered from our correspondents, omitting to notice any but horses of distinguished reputation, will probably be acceptable to most of our subscribers. The era of celebrated horses, as here presented, is conceived to be a desideratum.

The racing spirit was revived soon after our revolutionary war.—About 1780, Goode's Brimmer, (see page 27, vol. 2,) by Harris's Eclipse, was at the head of the turf in Virginia; and ran a celebrated race at Tappahannock, four mile heats, against some of the best horses, which he beat in three heats, carrying 140 lbs.—run in 8 m. 4 s.—8 m. 8 s.—and 8 m. 12 s. Will not this, taking weight into view, compare well with the very best race of modern days?

1790. At this time the stock of Medley, (see page 424, vol. 1,) imported 1785, became the most in vogue of all others in Virginia and Maryland. Bell-air, (see page 321, vol. 1,) in particular, acquired distinguished reputation, during several years,
1791. by beating Butler's famous Camilla, and the best horses in Virginia and Maryland. He was but once beaten, then out of order—in a match, three four mile heats, by the famous
1792. Gimcrack, also by Medley, who, the following year, beat the famed Nantoaki a match, four mile heats; (see p. 322, vol. 1.) During the three following years, g. Nantoaki, by Eclipse, won ten races, beating the best horses in Virginia and Maryland—distancing the field, four mile heats, at Annapolis—

1793. winning a match of Cincinnatus, and receiving forfeit from Page's Isabella. Of the races won by the famous Grey Diomed, by Medley, previous to this year, we are not informed; but, at seven years old, he beat Isabella a match, four mile heats; and won various jockey club purses, four mile heats, in Virginia and Maryland, beating the best horses; especially the four mile heats at Annapolis, against such a distinguished field as Virginia Nell, by Highflyer, Nantoaki and Cincinnatus.—
1794. The next year, being lame, he lost a sweepstakes in Virginia, won by Virginia Nell; but beat Camilla. Quicksilver, by Medley, won several races.
1795. Calypso, (own sister to Bell-air,) at three years old won her first race, a match, two mile heats. During the three following years she won thirteen out of fourteen races—beating the best horses, three and four mile heats; and was but once beaten; by Purse-bearer; (see page 324, vol. 1.)
1796. The Sharks (see Memoir, page 1, vol. 3,) now came into high repute;—especially his daughter Virago, five years old, who had evinced almost unparalleled speed the preceding year at
1797. Annapolis. She won ten races this and the two following years; especially one of the famous Virginia Nell, a match, four mile heats; and was decidedly at the head of the Virginia turf; g. Leviathan, by the Flag of Truce—among the most famous four mile horses that ever ran in America, (having previously gained reputation by winning, among other races,
1798. three matches, each time increasing weight,) now, at five years old, came into distinguished repute. This and the four years succeeding, he won sixteen races in Virginia and Maryland, at different distances, chiefly 4 mile heats, beating Minerva, Little Medley, and the best horses of the day. He acquired great celebrity by beating Brimmer five miles, with 180 lbs. to 90 lbs. But, after a severe campaign, the fall he was eight years old, he was beat the four mile heats, (a very close race,) at Fredericksburg, by Fairy, four years old, (own sister to Gallatin,) by Bedford; and shortly after, the four mile heats, at Washington, by Lee Boo, by Highflyer; (see page 326, vol. 1.)—A match with Lee Boo, for 5 or \$10,000, was proposed and declined. The next year he was carried to South Carolina. Castianira, (Sir Archy's dam,) three years old, by Rockingham, beat Celerity, two mile heats, at Richmond. About this time, Collector, by Mark Anthony, acquired great fame at Petersburg and in North Carolina. Black Maria, (see p. 220, vol. 3,) Lady Lightfoot's dam, since so famous, four years

1801. old, by Shark, had run with such uninterrupted success in Virginia, the two preceding years, beating the best horses, two and three mile heats, that she was bought for \$2000, and carried into South Carolina to compete with Shark, there deemed invincible in four mile heats. She beat him twice, three and four mile heats, and for several years maintained her reputation; especially in 1803, when carrying full weight, she won the four mile heats at Charleston, beating Leviathan, Ariadne and others.
1802. Snap Dragon, four years old, by Collector, (see page 327, vol. 1,) was now at the head of the turf in North Carolina, and the two following years held a high reputation in Virginia, winning several jockey club races of noted horses. g. Schedoni, by Dare Devil, acquired some fame about this time. At Petersburg, Gallatin, three years old, by Bedford, (in hand) distanced the field, two mile heats, in 3 m. 47 s.—and was at once sold for \$4000. The following year he ran with great success in South Carolina, beating all competitors, Leviathan and others; and for several years, in South Carolina, maintained his distinguished reputation. About this time, Amanda, (Duroc's dam,) four years old, by Grey Diomed, gained celebrity by brilliant success, three and four mile heats. The Diomedes now acquired fame in Virginia, (in full force on every American course even at this day,) and the Gabriels in Maryland. Peace Maker, three years old, by Diomed, won two mile heats at Petersburg; beating Surprise, and the best horses, in the unprecedented time of 3 m. 43 s. Lavinia, three years old, by Diomed, won the great Stirling stakes at Fredericksburg. Post Boy, Oscar and Harlequin, (all Gabriels,) ran with the first repute in Maryland. Top-Gallant, by Diomed, (see pp. 58 and 327, vol. 1,) who had gained reputation by other races, this year, at four years old, added to it, by beating Amanda and Lavinia, in a sweepstakes, two mile heats. In the fall the three were beat in a sweepstakes, \$600 each, by Florizel, (an extraordinary three year old, by Diomed,) a single three miles; (see page 58, vol. 1.) Shortly after, Peace Maker won the four mile heats at Washington, where Post Boy, four years old, by Gabriel, beat Sting, three years old, by Diomed, (the winner of the Richmond sweepstakes, two mile heats, in three heats—3 m. 51 s.—4 m.—and 3 m. 57 s.) a match, two mile heats, for \$2000; and a few days after won the cup, a single four miles; (see page 589, vol. 1.) Vingt'un, four years old, by Diomed, won the cup the preceding year. Hamlingtonian, four years old, by Diomed, won several distinguished races this year; as also Lavinia, Oscar and Marske,

1804. one of the best sons of Diomed, whose bolting prevented a greater success. Caroline, by Mufti, won a great sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, \$3000, in which the celebrated Maid of the Oaks (Marshal Duroc's dam,) bolted. Florizel, four years old, was now decidedly at the head of the turf in Virginia; and beat Peace Maker a match, \$3000 a side, four mile heats. Maid of the Oaks, four years old, by Spread Eagle, also greatly distinguished herself, by beating Hamlingtonian, Paragon, Peace Maker and others, two and three mile heats; but especially in winning the four mile heats, in three heats, from the celebrated Surprise, by Bell-air; and afterwards beating Top-Gallant, Oscar, Floretta and others, the 4 mile heats, at Washington; (see p. 265, vol. 2.)
1805. First Consul, 8 years old, by the Flag of Truce, having won 21 successive races, in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, (see page 208, vol. 2,) challenged to run against any horse, four mile heats, at any sum; which was promptly accepted by Florizel, for \$10,000; but an earlier arrangement being made with Oscar, (who had beat Lavinia, and the best horses, in the spring,) they met near Baltimore,* and Oscar triumphed;—time, 7 m. 40 s.—see page 279, vol. 1. The next week they met at Washington; and Floretta, six years old, by Spread Eagle, took the four mile heats, in three heats, beating them, Top-Gallant and others—2d heat, 7 m. 52 s. Post Boy continued his successes, by beating, in several races, Duckett's Financier, Miller's Damsel, (American Eclipse's dam,) Hamlingtonian, and lastly, at Lancaster, First Consul and Lavinia; (see page 590, vol. 1.) The Washington course now presented more attractions than at any other period. Many, but fruitless attempts were made, about this time, to match against Post Boy, Florizel or Potomac—another son of Diomed, that ran many races in Virginia, and was never put to his speed, nor beat but once, and then in a colts' sweepstakes, owing to an accident, by Stump the Dealer, by Diomed.
1807. This and the succeeding year, (see American Farmer, vol. 9, page 318,) it is believed Potomac led on the Virginia turf. From three to six years old he won eleven races—eight four mile heats; beating all the best horses of the day—Surprise, Top-Gallant, Stump the Dealer, Whiskey, Ratray, &c.—frequently distancing the field. Others of Diomed's get were gaining distinction there and abroad. About this time, in Tennessee, Truxton, and a few years later, Haynie's Maria, obtained much celebrity. Post Boy's success continued un-

* The course not a full mile.

1807. interrupted in Maryland. Hickory, three years old, by Whip, won three sweepstakes, two mile heats, in Virginia; beating the best colts; (see page 361, vol. 2.) First Consul was beat near New York, by Tippoo Sultan, six years old, by Tippoo Saib, a son of Messenger, a distinguished horse that won seven races against the best horses in New York; (see American
1808. Farmer, vol. 9, p. 296.) This year has been rendered memorable in racing annals by the first appearance on the turf of the celebrated Sir Archy, by Diomed;—scarce recovered of the distemper;—(together with Wrangler and Virginius, sons of Diomed, Palafox, by Druid, and some others;) he was beat in 3 heats, by True Blue, by True Blue, (probably the most indifferent colt in the race,) in the great sweepstakes, for 3 year olds, 2 mile heats, at Richmond; (see p. 368, vol. 2;) and afterwards, at Washington, by Bright Phœbus, also greatly his inferior. Sir Solomon, another extraordinary three year old, by Tickle Toby, (see page 114, vol. 1,) won several distinguished races; especially a match at Norfolk, four mile heats, beating Wynn's Gallatin—7 m. 44 s.—7 m. 49 s. At Richmond, g. Don Quixote, four years old, by Druid, won the four mile heats, in four heats; beating Stump the Dealer, by Diomed, Tom Tough, by Dragon, Minerva and others; (see page 621, vol. 1.) At Washington, Post Boy and Oscar, contending for the four mile heats, were beat in three heats, by g. Dunganon, by Spread Eagle—much inferior to either; (see pp. 279 and 590, vol. 1.)
1809. Sir Archy, four years old, was now decidedly at the head of the turf in Virginia, beating with ease all competitors—Blank, by Citizen, Wrangler, Palafox, Tom Tough, Minerva, Ratray and Gallatin. A challenge of \$5000, or more, was offered upon him against any horse, but not accepted; (see page 165, vol. 1.) Hickory, five years old, beat Lance, two mile heats, in Pennsylvania; Maid of the Oaks and Floretta, three mile heats, in Maryland; and Post Boy, in three heats, four mile heats, at Washington; (see page 362, vol. 2.) Post Boy fell in running, and broke his leg, from which he died shortly after. He and Oscar, both Gabriels, were undoubtedly the two best Maryland bred horses that have run within the last forty years. Oscar having been selected in preference to Post Boy or Maid of the Oaks to cope with First Consul, four mile heats, it is concluded he was at that time superior to either at that distance. Pacolet, by Citizen, was in Virginia the best three year old colt of this year; winning three sweepstakes and a club purse;—beating Cup-bearer,

1809. Monroe, Conqueror, and many others—Citizen colts, Goode's and Holcomb's. Duroc, four years old, by Diomed, (see p. 57, vol. 1,) and Sir Alfred, four years old, by Sir Harry, were this year distinguished; especially for the four mile heats they ran in Richmond, won by Maria, by Bay Yankee—greatly inferior to both—in five heats—the two first dead heats, between Duroc and Sir Alfred—the third won by the latter. Malvina, by Precipitate, in four heats, at Petersburg, beat Duroc, Sir Alfred, Don Quixote and others. In Pennsylvania, Duroc beat the celebrated Hampton, four mile heats—one of them run in 7 m. 53 s. g. Hampton, by Diomed, acquired great
1811. celebrity, this and the three following years, by his various good races, especially at Washington; for beating Duroc, four mile heats, in Pennsylvania; and for twice beating the celebrated Sir Solomon. Financier, by Tippoo Sultan, was also
1812. run by Mr. Bond with much success. Hephestion, four years old, out of Sir Archy's dam, by Buzzard, won the four mile heats at Charleston, S. C.—2d heat in 7 m. 58 s. (see vol. 1, page 590,) and in other races acquired celebrity; especially in 1811, by winning the handicap, three mile heats, (a severely contested race) of Virginius, by Diomed, who had been much distinguished on the South Carolina turf that and the two preceding years, winning frequently, and never losing in the four mile heats; (see page 270, vol. 2.) Pacolet, four years old, by Citizen, (now considered the best horse in Virginia,) won, in the spring, the four mile heats at Richmond, of Roxana, Maria and five more;—best 2d heat ever run over the course—7 m. 54 s. He was sold immediately after the race to General Jackson, (now our President,) for \$3000.—
1813. Massena, five years old, by Citizen, won, in three heats, the four mile heats at Charleston, S. C.—in 7 m. 58 s.—7 m. 57 s. and 8 m. 10 s.—the two mile heats at Petersburg, and other races in Virginia; beating the best horses. Little Billy, four years old, by Florizel, won the two mile heats at Charleston—3 m. 55 s.—3 m. 57 s.—the next day the three mile heats—5 m. 58 s.—5 m. 53 s.—and the three mile heats at Petersburg, beating Thaddeus, four years old, by Florizel, Sally Duffy and three more. Thaddeus and Sally Duffy ran with success in the fall at Richmond. g. Cup-bearer, five years old, by Florizel, gained celebrity by winning the four mile heats at Petersburg and Richmond, beating the best horses—Sir Hal, Madison and several more. At Washington, Tuckahoe, four years old, by Florizel, (having run with great suc-

1813. cress in Virginia,) won the four mile heats; beating, besides others, Columbia, four years old, by Oscar;—winner of the great sweepstakes the preceding year, and of the two mile heats, two days after. Gentle Kitte, by Archibald, of no small fame, won the three mile heats. Noli-me-tangere, three years old, out of Sir Archy's dam, by Top-Gallant, distinguished herself this and the succeeding year; (see pp. 591, 592, vol. 1.)
1814. Defiance, four years old, by Florizel, having distinguished himself as the winner of the sweepstakes, the preceding year, at Washington, won there the four mile heats, beating Tuckahoe; and the four mile heats near Philadelphia, (a severe race,) beating Duroc, who bolted. Columbia, in four heats, won the three mile heats at Washington, beating Gentle Kitte, Noli-me-tangere and others. Shylock, five years old, by Bedford, won the four mile heats at Petersburg in the spring; and was esteemed one of the best horses in Virginia; having won seven races at three and four years old, at all distances—beating the best horses; (see p. 458, vol. 2.) The celebrated Sir Hal, five years old, by Sir Harry, was now at the head of the turf in Virginia; having in seven races, at every distance, beat all his competitors—Francisco, Molineaux, Little Billy, and lastly, Cup-bearer, four mile heats, at Broad Rock—beating and breaking him down in one heat, 7 m. 46 s. The preceding year he had been beat by Cup-bearer at Richmond, after winning the first heat in 7 m. 52 s. and losing the second by a few feet, having fallen lame; (see p. 210, vol. 3.)

For Medley, Shark, Bedford, Highflyer, Rockingham, (see English Highflyer's memoir, p. 320, vol. 1,) Dare Devil, Diomed, Gabriel, Mufti, Messenger, Whip, Magic, Tickle Toby, Druid, Spread Eagle, Precipitate, Citizen and Buzzard—see article on imported horses, pp. 319, 375, vol. 2, of the Turf Register.

Other correspondents may supply omissions of celebrated horses, whose fame has not reached the Editor, or has been but indistinctly adverted to.

WONDER.

THIS brief sketch is extracted, so far as the pedigree and performances are concerned, from a handbill, published by the Rev. Hubbard Saunders in the year 1813, leaving nothing to the writer but a short description and an enumeration of a few of his prominent descendants.

"I, Francis Eppes, of Chesterfield county, Va. do certify, that Wonder (formerly Hazard) was got by Diomed; his dam by Tippoo Saib,

(whose sire was Lindsey's Arabian;) his grandam by Brimmer; g. g. dam by Silver Eye; g. g. g. dam by Valiant, out of a full bred Jolly Roger mare.

"Given under my hand, this 20th of May, 1804.

FRANCIS EPPES.

"Test, THOMAS THWEATT."

Wonder started at Newmarket the spring he was four years old, for the first time, which race he won with ease, beating several horses.

Same spring he was started, by Mr. Goode, for the jockey club purse of \$450, four mile heats, at Newmarket, against eight horses—Hoomes's Whiskey, Guthrage's Ranger, Willie's Marske, &c. Wonder won the first heat, hard in hand—lost the second a few inches to Whiskey; and, when near the distance stand, last round of the last heat, and nearly head and head with Whiskey, and about to make his run, his jockey, who had not before whipped him, struck him in the flank, which caused him to kick up and thereby lose the race. Mr. Wilks immediately after this race purchased him. Mr. Goode, however, again started him in the fall, for the four mile jockey club purse, over the Newmarket course, when he was second, though labouring badly under the strangles.

He won five races next year, without losing one. At Newmarket, against six capital horses—nothing contending with him the third heat but Wright's Planter, by Druid.

Travelled him, by home, to Smithfield, a distance of 160 miles, and won, in three two mile heats, without whip or spur; beating Whiskey, Bedford, Shackelford's filly, by Bedford, and several others.

Then at Norfolk, 1st of June, he won the jockey club purse of \$400, four mile heats, at two heats; beating Ranger, Planter, and Wilson's horse Examiner—running 2d heat in 8 m. 2 s.

Then at Warrenton, near 170 miles, same month, ran him, mile heats, against Monticello, by Diomed, and Mr. F. Jones's horse, by Diomed, and three others—won in three heats; distancing the field in the 3d heat. Ran in 5 m. 44 s. The Warrenton course is known to be over measure, and bad against time.

He was indisposed in the fall, and ran only once, at Belfield, for the proprietor's purse, two mile heats—won at three heats, against four others.

The spring following he stood to mares, and served seventy-three by the 1st July. Then put in training, and in October won at Newmarket, three mile heats, in two heats, without ever being put up; beating Blount's colt, by Saltram, and a filly, by Mufti.

Next week, 1st of November, he won at Belfield the four mile heats, against the celebrated Bumper, by Bell-air, and Agnes, by Bell-

air—won at two heats, hard in hand; and though the course was up to the knees in mud and water, was performed in good time.

Then at Norfolk, for the jockey club purse of \$500, against Æolus, by Bedford, Bumper, by Bell-air, Monticello, by Diomed, and Top-Gallant, by Druid—three four mile heats. Wonder took the first heat, Monticello and Top-Gallant contending. Æolus came out first in the second heat, about a head—the third heat a few feet. The distance stand was placed at 332 yards instead of 240, and Æolus was indisputably distanced once, though he got the money by this fraud, and Bumper was twice distanced. Mr. Wilks says this statement can be substantiated by a number of respectable gentlemen who were present, and that his horse would still have won, but for the springing of one of the front plates which rested on the frog of the foot.

Signed, B. WILKS.

How such an accident, or cheat, could have escaped the practised eye of Mr. W. I can't say. Very certain it is, the horse Wonder has left a fair reputation of his own, and it has been well sustained by his son Oscar. He also got Munroe, a good runner; Young Wonder, a most beautiful horse; the dam of Brushy Mountain, who was grandam of John Lowry, &c. &c.

Wonder was chestnut coloured, about 15 hands 1 inch high. His thigh was rather lean—not for action, but for beauty. In every other point he was perfect. His legs and hoofs were equal to a Medley's. His shoulders and loin were of the first order. His head and neck would not suffer in comparison with those of Grey Diomed—a horse in the highest model ever presented to the view of CROFTS.

N. B. Wonder was started from Sumner to Williamson county in February, 1815. The road was very deep and the day warm, and his groom permitted him, when heated, to drink too freely, and he died of colic next morning, on the road, as I learned from an eyewitness.

C.

CHANCE.

The following extract of a letter, from Col. Tayloe's mercantile correspondent, concerning Chance, (one of the best horses ever imported into this country,) is deemed worthy of insertion, as showing the value in England of some of our imported stock—to be contrasted with the *many* indifferent nags, imported for speculation, by which our blood has been so much polluted.

"This day I have purchased, on your account, Chance, by Lurcher, out of Recovery, for £515, money down. He is a handsome bright bay, of great beauty, 15½ hands high; much bone, a star in the forehead, four white fetlocks, free from blemish, sound constitution, and

considered a *good stallion*. At three years old, Sept. 1800, at Doncaster, he beat Sir Solomon, Haphazard, and others; and in 1801 he performed *greatly*. In 1805 he began to cover. Mr. Weatherby considers him extremely cheap and valuable. JOHN REYNOLDS.

"*London, June 19, 1812.*"

Chance having arrived in this country just before the late war with England, and having stood in Maryland in sections of country infested by the enemy, he, for several years, stood a bad chance of getting runners. Nevertheless, he got some valuable stock. He died in North Carolina, but when we are uninformed.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Extracts from a letter from John M'Pherson to John Tayloe, Esq. dated London, 20th August, 1803:—"Let me recommend having nothing to say to any thing from the loins of Spread Eagle. Both he and Dragon are here cried down, and in short all the Eclipse strain, as horses of short distance.

"N. B. Hambletonian is offered at £1500. He will soon be lower. Buzzard, now at Newmarket, at £600, with one eye. Gamenut, at £300. I have seen him: he is a handsome horse;—superior body to Stirling;—head, neck, back, loin, fine;—thigh good. He is rather small, 15 hands and about 1 inch. He stands a little wide, before and hind, in legs;—a mahogany bay, and no white. I think favourably of him."

Extracts from a letter to John Tayloe, Esq. from Wm. Lightfoot, dated London, September 15th, 1803:—"I am sorry to inform you there is little prospect of purchasing horses here to advantage. There are so many Americans here, from Boston to Charleston, endeavouring to purchase horses, that gentlemen here who have them hold them up at a high price, from 800 guineas to 2000 guineas. Oscar, Hambletonian, Sir Solomon, Agonistes, Ambrosio, Worthy, Stamford and Sir Peter Teazle, cannot be purchased. I cannot possibly get a filly, such as you want, for less than 250 guineas. You have no idea how high horses are here—a common gelding from 70 to 100 guineas. I was at Lewes, the seat of Sir Fred. Poole, Bart. I purchased of him his favourite mare, Keren Happuch. She is sister to Waxy, and in foal to Waxy. He asked me 700 guineas for Waxy, although he has lost an eye, and is thirteen years old, and I think his health bad. I could purchase you a good filly, two years old, at 60 guineas, but shall not do it, unless I could hear from you; as your directions are to get a Sir Peter that has been a winner. This is impossible. Be assured if

it could be done, I would do it. I would give 150 myself for two fillies, of the get of Sir Peter, that had been winners. As long as I stay in this country, I shall keep a look out, and if I can get such a filly as you desire, will exceed your commission; and if you do not like her, will keep her myself. The Duke of Grafton has asked me 250 guineas for some of his mares. O'Kelly asks 800 guineas for Sir Harry. I have offered him 500 guineas for him. I shall go to the Doncaster and Newmarket races. Perhaps I shall be able to pick up something there. I this day purchased a two year old filly from Col. O'Kelly;—her blood is equal to any in England. I wish I could have heard from you before I left this country. If a good horse can be had for 500 guineas, I will bring one in with me. Dick Andrews, brother to Jack Andrews, is now the best horse in England, and has beaten the best horses here, and given them 7 lbs.

"I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

Signed, "WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT."

"September 18th, 1803.

"Since writing the above, I have bought Admiral Nelson, by John Bull—nearly 16 hands high. He is a handsome horse, and cost me here £400."

SHAKSPEARE.

Extract to the Editor, dated Liberty, Va. January 11th, 1832:—"Mr. Terry, of this place, sold on the 5th inst. his stallion Shakspeare, to Messrs. Muse and Howard, of Tennessee, for the handsome price of \$8000, after having made his owner above the sum of \$17,000 in four seasons, at this place. I understand he will stand the ensuing season at Lexington, Ky." Mr. Terry gave Col. W. R. Johnson \$4500 for him at five years old.—(For his pedigree, see vol. 2, No. 7, page 358.)

PERFORMANCES.

The spring he was three years old he won the colts' race at Newmarket, at three heats; six subscribers; purse \$1200; beating Betsey Archer, Janette, Rockingham, and others, very easily;—repeating in fine time.

The same spring he won the jockey club purse, two mile heats, at Spring Hill; five starting.

The fall after he was three years old he won the annual poststake at Newmarket; two mile heats; five subscribers, \$200 each; beating easily Janette, Mr. Harrison's Virginian, and two others.

Same fall he won the proprietor's purse at Nottoway, two mile heats; beating Phillis, Aratus, and one other, with ease.

The next week he run at Belfield for the jockey club purse of \$500, three mile heats, which he won with ease; beating Bertrand, Aratus, and two others.

The week after he won the jockey club purse at Spring Hill, two mile heats; beating Bluster and two others, hard in hand.

The spring he was four years old he won the jockey club purse of \$600, at Belfield, three mile heats; beating the distinguished race mare Ariel in fine time.

The next week he won the jockey club purse of \$800, at —, at one heat, which he took so easily that nothing would start against him the 2d.

The next week he run at Newmarket, four mile heats, and was beat by Gohanna at three heats; Shakspeare beating Flirtilla in the same race;—they contending so closely as to injure each other, and thereby gave Gohanna the race.

The fall he was four years old he was trained—sustained an injury in his hind ankle—was turned out, taken up again, and run. He was beaten by Ariel, Monsieur Tonson and Sally M'Gee. He was then turned out and wintered;—his ankle improved.

The spring he was five years old he was again trained, and run at Halifax, N. C. for the proprietor's purse, two mile heats, which he won in great time; beating Mulatto Mary, and others.

The next week he won the jockey club purse of \$500, at Belfield, three mile heats, at three heats; beating Sally M'Gee. After which time I purchased him of Col. Wm. R. Johnson, at \$4500; and it will be seen from the above statements that he has beat almost every racer of distinction that was on the turf with him. Among them Janette, the favourite of New York—Bertrand, the favourite of South Carolina—Flirtilla and Ariel, the favourites of Virginia; as well as Aratus, Mark Time, Phillis, Rockingham, Betsey Archer, &c. &c.

February 22, 1831.

WILLIAM TERRY.

SEA GULL.

MR. EDITOR:

March 20, 1831.

The following account of one of Sea Gull's races was copied from a Charleston paper. His performance appears to have excited some interest at the time; and as he has run with success for several years on the southern courses, you may perhaps think it entitled to a place in your Register.

Yours, respectfully.

H.

CHARLESTON RACES.

Charleston, S. C. Feb. 25, 1826.

The regular racing of the week closed yesterday, and the following was the issue of the contest for the two mile heats:

Col. Spann's Sea Gull,	-	-	-	1	2	3	1
Mr. Singleton's Juliet,	-	-	-	3	3	1	2
Mr. Harrison's Frantic,	-	-	-	2	1	2	3

The first heat was run in 3 m. 52 s.—the second in 3 m. 50 s.—and the third in 3 m. 51½ s.—and the fourth in 3 m. 57½ s.

Throughout the week the weather has continued very favourable for the sports of the turf; and the citizens generally, and many visitors from the country, have participated in their amusements, and enjoyed the recreations of a little elegant indulgence, in a manner becoming the character of gentlemen and Carolinians.

The racing of yesterday, however, eclipsed entirely all that preceded it during the week, and will long be remembered on the Washington course, for its vicissitudes, hard pushing, and fair competition. It has not been equalled with us for many a year, and probably will not be rivalled for many to come. The most intense interest was raised at the very commencement of the heats, and was kept up and increased till the last foot of ground was bounded over, at the close of the fourth contest, for victory.

First heat.—Sea Gull the favourite; but he was hard pushed by Frantic, and all the horses were put at their speed from the start.—Sea Gull took the heat; Frantic coming in second, whilst Juliet barely saved her distance.

Second heat.—The start was very foul—Frantic getting fully sixty yards in the lead. Sea Gull pushed him with great strength and speed, and came so hard upon him that Frantic took the heat by only about half a length;—Juliet merely saving her distance.

After this heat Frantic became the favourite, and the odds, before in favour of Sea Gull, were transferred to his conqueror on the second trial. Juliet was scarcely counted upon.

Third heat.—This was a very close heat, and, to the surprise of all, Juliet took it—Frantic coming in close behind her.

In this state of the racing, Juliet became the favourite; as it was supposed she had been saved in the first and second heats, and showed in the third that her speed and bottom were excellent;—three to one in her favour: and as each horse had now won a heat, and the fourth was to decide the contest, the greatest excitement and anxiety were felt by the spectators for the final issue of the race.

Fourth heat.—Frantic took the lead in gallant style, and maintained it throughout the first round; but in the second round he was beautifully passed by Juliet—Sea Gull barely holding his own. Bets were now ten, twenty to one in favour of Juliet, but no takers;—it was “Lombard street to a china orange.”

Sea Gull, however, was not to be conquered. At the last half mile of the track he was put to his full stretch, and the struggle between

him and Juliet became one of the handsomest trials of speed ever seen on any course. All was breathless anxiety in the spectators, and so close was the contest that the crowd could not pretend to judge which was the winner; but on passing the stand, the victory was declared to be gained by Sea Gull—he coming in just half a head before his well trained competitor. Every heat was a hot one—the whip being put to all the horses from the jump.

HISTORY OF WALK-IN-THE-WATER.

This is one of the most remarkable and famous running horses that ever figured in the western country. He made a good race at Nashville, recently, at eighteen years of age. His history is this:—The negro groom of Sir Archy fell in debt, in the sum of \$25, to another negro, who went to dun him for his money, riding on a common country mare. The groom, like an honest man, said he was really anxious to pay the debt, as he knew it was a just one; but, having no money, offered him for his mare a *leap of Sir Archy*. It was accepted, and the produce proved to be a *first rate four mile horse*. The mare was then hunted up, and several colts bred from her by Sir Archy;—but all proved to be *dunghill*;—the mare breeding in all other cases after herself. So it is with “us Christians:”—a father or mother of the best and bravest stock will sometimes have a son that will show the “white feather.”

K.

MUCKLE JOHN—*Gone to Kentucky.*

Greene Co. Geo. Aug. 22, 1831.

No horse, perhaps, has ever stood in this country who has left behind him so many fine looking sons and daughters. His performance on the turf is called for by many who are now breeding from his stock.

In the fall of 1821, after he was three years old, he ran in the great sweepstakes at Newmarket, \$500 entrance;—was beaten by John Stanley, but beat Betsey Richards and Sumpter.

The next spring he won the jockey club purse at New Hope, two mile heats; beating Mr. Amis's Haphazard and Col. Wynn's colt.

The same spring he won the club purse at Newmarket, four mile heats; beating Sir Charles, Sir William, and Coalition;—perhaps one of the finest and fastest races ever run over that course.

The next fall he won the Club purse of \$600, at New Hope, four mile heats;—nothing daring to contend against him.

The same fall he won the club purse at Tarborough, three mile heats; beating Molly Longlegs and Mr. Evans's filly, by Sir Archy.

At Lawrenceville he was beaten by Sir William, (his full brother,) three mile heats. This was a beautiful and hard contested race between four of the best horses then in America. When two brothers come in contact, it is nothing but right that the younger should give back a little, to raise the credit of him who had surrendered just before at Newmarket to Sir Charles and John Stanley. There was no grounds given—both he fairly beat.

1823, at Newmarket, he was in very bad order, and was beaten the three mile heats by Sumpter, at three heats.

He was then taken to Georgia, (1823;)—now five years old.

At Sparta he ran three mile heats against Mr. Thomas's famous horse Sir Andrew. At the tap of the drum they both went off handsomely. Muckle John soon took the lead, and maintained it during the heat—came out two or three lengths ahead. They both cooled out handsomely. The next was a beautiful and hard contested heat. Sir Andrew won it by nine inches. It was then found that Muckle John was lame, and was drawn.

Ten days after, at Greensborough, he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, beating Sir Andrew.

The next week, at Bowling Green, he won the club purse, three mile heats; beating Sir Peter, by Bonaparte. The last day's purse, best three in five, he won; beating Young Gallatin, and two others.

The next week he won the club purse, three mile heats, in Lincoln county.

The next week he travelled to South Carolina, where he met a host of Virginia horses. He ran the four mile heats against Col. Wynn's famous mare Vanity and Col. Singleton's mare Moriah. He was winning with great ease, (ten to one offered on him against the field,) and in the last half mile he became restive, and could not be made to run. The race was won by Moriah.

At Augusta, the next week, he started in the four mile heats against Sir Andrew and William. Here he was running hard in hand, and fell over a negro who attempted to cross the track, and lost the race.

Now, it will be seen that Muckle John has beaten the most of the fine horses of his day;—to wit: Sir Charles, Sir William, Sir Andrew, John Stanley, Betsey Richards, Coalition, Sumpter, Haphazard, and a host of others. His blood, his performance, his colts, his beauty, his action, and every thing says, that Muckle John is first rate; but the writer of this is sorry to hear that he is in hands that undervalue him by standing him too low.—(For his pedigree, see Turf Register of this number.)

[Our predicament resembles that of the old man, with his son and his ass—we wish to oblige every one, yet the more we endeavour, the more

perhaps we fail. For example:—every owner of a stallion thinks him the *best horse* in the world, and would have us record, in the *Sporting Magazine*, all the races he ever *won*—long or short. This would make our *Magazine* a mere repository for “HORSE BILLS.” Still it is our earnest desire to oblige as far as we can, without dissatisfying the general reader. If gentlemen would take the pains, *which very few will*, to make themselves acquainted with, and write out an *impartial* account of the performance of their horses, (winners at *four mile* heats,) we should think it not only our bounden duty, but should take particular pleasure in *registering* their deeds. In this number we have been at extra expense, and have added eight pages for the sake of inserting such accounts as we have had on hand;—some of them for a long time, and many of them wanting many particulars to make them perfect. We have said “four mile heats,” because they are only winners at that distance that we think worthy of being “recorded in story.” Unless having won three miles in quick time, they have been unfortunately and prematurely broken down. Some of these we have now inserted, have been delayed in the hope of getting good likenesses and engravings; but that seems now to be hopeless, for *want of artists*, to take good sketches. We have desired this particularly, not only as to several that are now inserted, but as to Gohanna specially, and many others. Most gladly would we insert *full* accounts of the great achievements of Ariel, Polly Hopkins, Sally Hope, Sally Hornet, Crusader, Kosciusko, and many others. We ask only to be favoured with them and others in *impartial detail*.—What more can we do?]

A LIST OF ALL THE STALLIONS THAT HAVE STOOD ALONG THE ROANOKE, IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

JANUS, a small but beautiful horse. He was a chestnut; speckled on the rump as he grew old; a small blaze in the face, and hind foot white. His stock were celebrated for beauty, great speed in short distance racing, hardy constitutions and long life. He was got by Janus in England, and imported before the revolution; and died, at an advanced age, the property of Mr. J. Atherton, of Northampton, N. C.

FLIMNAP, imported; got by South; (see Stud Book.) He was a bay, with black legs, mane and tail; about 14 hands 3 inches high; his form long and strong. His stock were speedy as distance nags, and generally beautiful. About the close of the revolution he stood at Mr. Willie Jones's, Halifax, N. C.

WHIRLIGIG, imported; stood at Mr. Willie Jones's;—not a horse of much value.

MARK ANTHONY, got by Partner; his dam by Othello, out of an imported mare. He was a very dark, almost a black horse; about 15 hands high; with fine action, unrivalled speed, and the most indomitable spirit. He stood many years at Mr. Eaton Hayne's, in Northampton, and afterwards at Mr. Peter Morgan's, Halifax, where he died at a great age. He left a

numerous and valuable progeny. He was the sire of Collector, and many other distinguished racers.

TWIG, got by Janus; his dam Pucket's Switch, also by Janus;—a beautiful model of the Janus stock; about 14 hands high. He lived to a great age;—died on Roanoke, the property of Thos. Hudson, of Halifax.

CELER, another son of Janus, out of an Aristotle mare. He has been usually considered as the best son of Janus. He was of good size and handsome; and, what was unusual with that stock, had a fine head and neck. He was the sire of Green's old mare, dam of Little Billy, &c. He stood many seasons at Col. C. Eaton's, in Granville, N. C.

ECLIPSE (Harris's) stood some years at Mr. E. Williams's, in Halifax. He was got by Fearnought;—a good bay, somewhat above 15 hands. He stood here but a few seasons;—was bought and carried back to Virginia. His stock stood high in both states.

LAZARUS, got by Eclipse; his dam an imported mare, belonging to Gen. Jones. Lazarus was a cripple from his foaling. He stood many years at Mount Gallant, and left some valuable stock.

BADGER, (raised in Maryland;) got by Eden's Badger; brought to North Carolina by Gen. Allen Jones. He stood but a season; his colts were good.

ROMULUS, got by Flimnap, a well bred southern horse. He stood but one season on Roanoke.

ROEBUCK, got by Sweeper; (raised on Cape Fear.) He stood at Col. J. B. Ashe's;—a good two mile horse.

BRILLIANT, got by Flimnap;—a strong well bred horse. He stood many years in Halifax, at Col. J. B. Ashe's.

HAYNE'S FLIMNAP; his dam Poll, by Fearnought; grandam by Partner; g. g. dam by Jolly Roger, out of Mary Grey. He was considered the best son of Flimnap ever bred on Roanoke: he died young.

GARRICK, got by Celer; his dam by Janus; grandam the Partner mare above. He was raised by Col. Charles Eaton in Granville, where he stood. He was sire of Terror, &c.

LITTLE JANUS (full brother to Garrick,) stood also at Col. Eaton's.

DONGOLAH, got by Mark Anthony; his dam Nancy Bell, by Fearnought, out of Miss Bell—an imported mare, by Othello. He stood at General A. Jones's.

GREY CHILDERS, got by Medley; his dam by Partner. He was bred by Gen. Thomas Eaton;—sold to J. Drew.

FAIR PLAY, got by Citizen; his dam by Medley. He was bred by Gen. Eaton;—a good racer at long distances. Sold to West and Harrington.

SILVER, imported; got by John Drew;—a well bred and handsome horse, but did not succeed as a stallion. Sold to the west.

MOUSETRAP, imported by J. Dawson. He was large and well bred, but did not acquire much reputation as a stallion. He was sire of Fort's Huntsman, &c.

HUNTSMAN, got by Mousetrap; his dam by Mark Anthony. He was a horse of great size and promise;—died the spring he was five years old. He was raised by E. Fort.

COLLECTOR, got by Mark Anthony; his dam Lady Legs, by Centinel;—a horse of great speed and beauty. He was the sire of Snap Dragon. He stood at Gen. S. W. Carney's;—died in Tennessee.

SEA GULL, imported; (for his pedigree see Stud Book.) He stood at Gen. Carney's;—his stock not handsome or valuable.

CITIZEN, imported; himself a fine racer and superior stallion. He was the sire of Blank and Pacolet; and in such estimation is he held at this day, that all breeders set a high value on a Citizen cross. He was imported by, and died the property of Gen. Carney. (See American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, page 209, vol. 2.)

PHŒNIX, imported. He was large, but not handsome; his stock are not considered valuable. He was imported by Mr. Thos. B. Hill, of Halifax, and sold west.

ATLANTIC, (bred by T. B. Hill;) got by Archy; his dam by Phœnix;—a promising colt, but broke down young.

SIR HARRY, got by Diomed; his dam by Obscurity;—a good two mile horse. He stood at Mr. J. Nelmes's, of Halifax.

MEDLEY, (Jones's;) got by Old Medley; his dam by Mark Anthony; grandam by Fearnought; g. g. dam by Janus; g. g. g. dam by Jolly Roger, out of Mary Grey; bred by Mr. Willie Jones. He was a dark brown, about 15 hands high.

WILDAIR, (Jones's;) got by Old Wildair; his dam by Flimnap, out of a Fearnought mare, grandam of Medley above, He was bred by Mr. Willie Jones.

RATLER,* got by Shark; his dam Lady Legs, the dam of Collector;—a good racer, but rather delicate. He stood at D. Davy's, Halifax.

ADMIRAL NELSON, imported by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point. He stood at Minge's quarter, on Roanoke;—had little fame among us.

TRUE BLUE, imported by Mr. James Turner. He did little, if any thing, to improve the stock in North Carolina. He was sire of Johnson's True Blue—a tolerable horse.

MAGIC, also imported by Mr. Turner. He stood in Warren;—sire of Johnson's Roanoke.

BRYAN O'LYNN, imported by the same gentleman. He was sold to Georgia;—sire of Alston's Stump the Dealer.

VAN TROMP, got by Sir Hal; his dam by Cœur de Lion;—a good racer. He has not done much as a stallion;—bred by Gen. R. Eaton.

SYPHAX, an imported Barb, stood at Mr. Ransom's, in Warren. He got but few mares. He was a chestnut—flaxen mane and tail, and of light form; and did not take among people accustomed to the Archy stock.

CHARIOT, imported by H. and J. Lyne, of Granville. He was a well bred horse and honest racer, but did not succeed as a stallion.

ALDERMAN, imported. He stood at Henry Crittenden's, in Northampton. He was the sire of Sertorius, &c.

* This, it appears, was the sire of the dam of John and Betsey Richards; and is the same horse called *Rattle* by Gen. Hampton, in his correspondence with Col. Tayloe. (See January No. vol. 3, p. 221.)

SALADIN, an imported Barb; brought to this country by Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania. He stood at Newhope, Halifax.

DUNGANNON, got by Lazarus; his dam Nancy Bell, by Fearnought;—sold young. He was bred by Gen. Allen Jones.

BELVILLE, got by Bell-air; his dam Indian Queen, by Pilgrim. He was bred by William Wilkins.

GOLDEN ROD, got by Mousetrap; his dam Nancy Bell; bred by General Jones. He was a beautiful horse and popular stallion.

COLLINGWOOD, got by Alderman; his dam by Wildair;—thorough bred and handsome. He was raised by Mr. Willie Jones.

SHYLOCK, got by Bedford; his dam by Diomed;—a good racer and popular stallion. He stood at Mr. J. D. Amis's;—sire of Burstall, &c.

GREY DIOMED, got by Medley. He stood at Mr. Hilliard's, on the Nash line;—a horse of high and deserved reputation. He was the sire of Amanda, the dam of Duroc;—herself a good racer, and still more distinguished in her descendants.

CONQUEROR, got by Wonder, (cripple;) his dam by Saltram, Dare Devil, Pantaloon, Valiant, Juniper, out of a mare imported by Mr. John Bland.—He was a fine bay, 16 hands high. He had no rival in speed and beauty. An early injury prevented his acquiring the highest reputation on the turf. While in North Carolina, he belonged to A. J. Davie. He was sold to the west;—died at twenty-two. His stock are large, speedy, handsome and blood-like.

SIR ARCHY, got by Diomed; his dam Castianira, by Rockingham;—taken for all in all, we shall never look on his like again. As a stallion he has no rival in this or any other country. A list of his stock and their performances would fill a volume. He stood first the property of Mr. Allen J. Davie, at Newhope, in Halifax;—was afterwards sold to Mr. John D. Amis, of Morefield, Northampton, in whose possession he remains.

TIMOLEON, got by Sir Archy; his dam by Saltram. He was bred by Mr. B. Jones, of Greenville, Va.—was a most distinguished racer, and became a stallion in the possession of D. Dancy, of Warrenton, N. C.—sire of Sally Walker, &c.

SIR WILLIAM, got by Sir Archy; his dam by Bell-air, out of Indian Queen;—a good racer and successful stallion. He was bred by Len. Long.

SIR ARTHUR, got by Sir Archy; his dam Green's Old Celer mare, dam of Little Billy;—injured early.

BYRON, got by Sir Archy; his dam by Bedford;—a large horse, of great promise, both as a stallion and racer;—ruined at four years old. He was bred by Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

MARION, got by Sir Archy; his dam by Citizen; grandam by Alderman; g. g. dam by Roebuck, out of a Herod mare. He was a fine race horse, and is now a popular stallion, in the possession of B. S. Long, of Halifax.

ROCKINGHAM, got by Sir Archy; his dam by Ratler; grandam by Medley, &c.—lost his eyes by an accident at two years old. He was bred by Mr. J. D. Amis.

HARWOOD, got by Sir Archy; his dam by Diomed;—thorough bred. He was an honest and good racer, and at the time of his death a most popular stallion;—sire of Wynn's Vanity, &c. He was bred by Mr. A. J. Davie.

TECUMSEH, got by Sir Archy; his dam the imported Gamenut mare. He was a fleet and good racer;—broke down young. He was sire of Shawnee, and bred also by Mr. A. J. Davie.

WASHINGTON, got by Timoleon; his dam Ariadne, by Citizen. He was a fine race horse, and is now a popular stallion, propagating a fine stock. He was bred by the late Mr. M. Johnson, of Warren, N. C.

SHAWNEE, got by Tecumseh; his dam by Citizen, full sister to the dam of Marion. This was a most beautiful and speedy horse, though a little under size. He was the sire of Wehawk, &c.

I have now given you a list of all the well bred horses that have stood along the Roanoke, in the state of North Carolina. This, together with a list of all the mares herewith inclosed, gives, I think, an account of all the blood stock of that country.

There have been many stallions there, on whom their owners affected to place a high value. But I knew them all well, and I assure you, I do not think they deserve a place in your Register.

You will observe I say nothing about the pedigree of the various imported horses, as gentlemen may refer to the English Stud Book, or your Register, where most of them may be found.

Where pedigrees are given at full length, you may rely on them; as many of the horses were mine, and most of them were owned in my family. I mean those where pedigrees were given at length.

Of many I have given the blood only of sire and dam, and so far it is correct. Those interested may trace them farther; and if they wish, I will render them every assistance in my power.

I now propose to give you a list of all the well bred mares in that part of North Carolina lying along the Roanoke; and he who cannot trace his nag to one of these, has little pretensions to high blood.

OLD POLL, got by Fearnought; dam of President, &c. She was bred and owned by H. Haynes.

NANCY BELL, got by Fearnought; dam imported mare Miss Bell, by Othello; dam of Dongolah, &c.—H. Haynes.

INDIAN QUEEN, got by Pilgrim; dam of Belville, &c. grandam of Sir William.—Wm. Wilkins.

M'NALLY'S MARIA, got by Gallatin; dam of Pilot and Wehawk;—bred in Georgia.

OLD MEDLEY mare; grandam of John Richards.

OSCAR mare, (imp.)—Thos. Norfleet.

SHARK mare; dam of Æolus.—E. Pugh.

OLD ENGLISH mare, (imp.) dam of Lazarus. Owned by General Allen Jones.

FAVOURITE, got by Fearnought.—Gen. Jones.

CLEOPATRA, got by Druid; dam by Pegasus.—E. Haynes.

LADY LEGS, got by Centinel; dam of Collector.—M. Bignal.

JOLLY ROGER mare; dam Mary Grey.—W. Jones.

MILK MAID, got by Centinel.—Charles Gilmour.

CITIZEN mare; dam of Stockholder.—Gen. Carney.

OPOSSUM and THRESHER, got by Shark. Bred by Col. Alexander, and sold to Gen. Carney.

ALDERMAN mare; grandam of Marion.—E. Crowell.

SIR PETER mare, (imp.)—Lewis Bond.

ALLEGGRANTO, got by Gamenut. Imported by T. B. Hill, and sold to A. J. Davie;—dam of Tecumseh, by Archy.

BANGO SEIB, got by Bedford; dam of Byron, by Archy. Bred by R. Bennehan.

ASMOPLEDE, got by Diomed; dam of Harwood.—A. J. Davie.

BELL-AIR mare; dam of William.—W. Wilkins.

DIOMED mare, out of Bell-air; dam of Henry.—L. Long.

POTOMAC mare; dam of Bell-air.—L. Long.

WHITE FEATHERS, got by Conqueror; dam by Diomed.—L. Long.

SULTANA, got by Black Sultan; Barb mare.—J. W. Eppes.

LADY BURTON, got by Archy; dam Sultana.—J. W. Eppes.

SHYLOCK mare; dam Sultana.—H. G. Burton.

Chestnut mare, by Timoleon; dam Duchess, by Bedford.—R. A. Jones.

MISS JEFFERSON, got by Diomed; dam by Medley.—Mr. Johnson.

JOHNSON'S MEDLEY mare; dam of Reality.—H. Jourdon.

GREEN'S OLD CELER mare; dam of Arthur.—Mr. Green.

CELER mare, sister to the above.—Mr. Green.

MEDLEY mare; dam of Fair Play.—Gen. Eaton.

ARIADNE, got by Citizen; bred by Mr. Holcom.

SIR HARRY mare; dam Highland Mary, sister to

SIR ARCHY mare; owned by Mr. Peter Davis, of Warren.

JANUS mare; dam of Garrick.—Col. C. Eaton.

CŒUR DE LION mare; dam of Van Tromp.—J. R. Eaton.

JANUS mare; dam of Jolly Friar.—R. Bennehan.

These are all the high bred mares that come within my knowledge; and I should hesitate to buy or breed from any nag in that country who could not be traced to some one of these mares.

To this list you may add OLD FAVOURITE, by Bell-air; bred by Mr. Wyche in Virginia, and for some years a brood mare in the possession of Mr. F. Thornton, of Warren.

Many fine horses have been raised in that country, who have had some reputation on the turf, with short and doubtful pedigrees. These should find no place in the Register.

If any gentleman along the Roanoke, in North Carolina, has a high bred mare, let him place her on record. In the upper part of the state there may be many of them I know nothing of.

Yours, D.

FALSE PEDIGREES.

MR. EDITOR:

Landsford, S. C. Dec. 11, 1831.

I wish you could devise some mode of punishing those who publish false pedigrees. No gentleman would risk exposure in your Register, but there are many others who would disregard such punishment.

D.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSE TOP GALLANT.

Among the many horses which have acquired distinction on the Hunting Park Course, no one, perhaps, is so general a favorite as the veteran trotter. Whenever the "Old Horse," as he is familiarly and affectionately called, appears upon the course, his presence is greeted, with every demonstration of enthusiasm, by the spectators, and in his performances he is watched with the deepest anxiety. This attachment to him springs from his extreme age, joined to his general good behaviour, and the fact that he is in a great degree identified with the history of our course. He was one of the first horses ever entered for the purse of the Hunting Park Association, and has since been engaged in every regular contest which has taken place under their auspices. In all of these—though not a constant winner—he has sustained an excellent reputation, and whenever defeated, he has experienced more sympathy than most others in success.

The life of Top Gallant has been strangely varied. Of his earlier years, but little is known, though he is generally believed to belong to the stock of the famous Old Messenger. Where, or by whom, he was bred, we have been unable to learn, nor can we ascertain his precise age, though his marks indicate twenty-five years last spring. At one period, he was used as a common coach hackney in New York, and has at other times, been employed in various laborious occupations.

Top Gallant has changed owners so frequently, that it is nearly impossible to procure a regular detail of his performances. Some of these have taken place at Long Island, and in parts of New Jersey, but those feats which are considered the most remarkable, have been accomplished at Allen's, now better known as the Hunting Park Course. His reputation as a trotter, has been established for many years, and so high did he stand in the opinion of those who knew him, that at a meeting of the board of officers of the Hunting Park Association, held to regulate the trotting for their purses, the first year of their institution, it was resolved, that Top Gallant should not be permitted to enter for the second day's purse, inasmuch as they considered him a "first rate horse."

On Thursday, May 15, 1828, Top Gallant trotted against Screw Driver and Betsey Baker, three mile heats, for the first purse and prize cup, offered by the Hunting Park Association. On this occasion, Screw Driver succeeded in winning.

Time, 1st heat, 8 m. 2 s.—2d heat, 8 m. 10 s.

Though a loser, Top suffered nothing in the estimation of his friends.

Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1828, Top trotted against Paul Pry, for the Association, third purse of \$200, and won by the first two heats.

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 55 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 35 s.

In this contest, neither of the horses were pushed.

Wednesday, 20, 1829, Top trotted against Columbus, Whalebone Buckskin and Ephraim Smooth, for the Association eighth purse, of \$300; Ephraim Smooth won.

Time, 1st heat, 8 m. 27 s.—2d heat, 8 m. 20 s.

Notwithstanding this defeat, the friends of the old horse immediately matched him against the winner, Ephraim Smooth, for three mile heats; \$500 aside, to be trotted the following day. Accordingly, on the 21st May, the match took place, when Ephraim Smooth again succeeded in winning the two heats.

Time, 1st heat, 8 m. 20 s.—2d heat, 8 m. 10 s.

On Thursday, October 15, 1829, Top Gallant, Ephraim Smooth, Whalebone and Chancellor, trotted for the purse of two hundred dollars, four mile heats. It was in this contest that Top Gallant proved the excellence of his bottom. Four heats were trotted. Top came out ahead in the first. The second was pronounced a dead heat.—Whalebone took the third, and old Top the fourth. This trot afforded excellent sport to the spectators, and was justly considered one of the best that had taken place on the Course.

Time, 1st heat, 11 m. 4 s.—2d or dead heat, 11 m. 30 s.—3d heat, 11 m. 17 s.—4th heat, 12 m. 15 s.

Thursday, May 20, 1830, Columbus, Ephraim Smooth, Top Gallant and Lady Jackson, trotted for the Association purse of \$200, three mile heats. In this trial, Columbus was victor, doing the 1st heat in 8 m. 19 s.—2d heat, 8 m. 27 s.

So sanguine were the friends of Top Gallant, that his loss was attributable to untoward circumstances, and not to any inferiority of speed, that they offered a match of five hundred dollars aside, two mile heats, against the winner, Columbus, which was accepted. In consequence of this arrangement, the match took place on the 22d of June following, when the old horse won the two first heats with all ease.

His time was as follows: 1st mile on the 1st heat, 2 m. 46 s.—2d mile on the 1st heat, 2 m. 43 s.—1st mile on the 2d heat, 2 m. 43 s.—2d mile on the 2d heat, 2 m. 46 s. making 5 m. 29 s. each heat.

Top did not break once during this performance.

On the 7th of September, 1830, a match was trotted between Top Gallant and a grey horse from Boston, called Buster, mile heats, for \$100 aside. This money Top won without difficulty, doing each

heat in 2 m. 39 s. He would have performed his 2d heat some seconds sooner, but his rider held him in.

On the 22d and 23d of Oct. 1830, Top contended for the purses offered by the Association, but was unsuccessful on both days, Bull Calf taking the first, and Whalebone the second.

Thursday, May 19, 1831, Top Gallant, Bull Calf, Tyro and Sally Miller, entered for the Association purse of \$200, two mile heats; and in this trial, Top succeeded in winning the 2d and 3d heats, Sally Miller having taken the first.

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 21 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 21 s.—3d heat, 6 m. 16 s.

Thursday, June 2, 1831, a match race was trotted between Top Gallant and Whalebone, four mile heats, in which Top took the lead from the score, and kept it during the 1st and 2d heats, being only once lapped by his opponent.

Time, 1st heat, 12 m. 5 s.—2nd heat, 12 m. 2 s.

In consequence of Whalebone's breaking up continually, Top was not pushed, and, of course, the time was not so good as had been expected.

On the 20th Oct. 1831, Top trotted against Sally Miller, Bull Calf and the Clark's Colt, two mile heats, for a premium of \$200, which was taken by Sally Miller.

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 26 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 23 s.

On the 21st, the day following, Top entered with seven horses, to trot three mile heats, for a premium of \$300. On this occasion, Top took the second heat, distancing Columbus in 8 m. 19 s. and worked the winning horse very closely in the third and fourth heats, both of which he lost by only a few feet.

On the 29th of October, at the Central Course, Baltimore, he won a purse of \$250, three mile heats;—winning the first and third heats; second heat taken by Dread. The other horses entered were Collector, Spot, Chancellor and Terror.

Top is a fine, clean-limbed, well looking bay, about fifteen hands high, and his movement is sure, though easy. Every visitor to the Hunting Park Course is well acquainted with him, and all, as we remarked before, are attached to him. It is said that upon one occasion, a match trot was formed in some part of N. Jersey, neither of the horses being known to the adverse parties, and when the animals were brought upon the ground, a small boy who had visited Philadelphia, after looking closely for some minutes at the frame and movements of one of them, exclaimed; with a burst of admiration, "By G—d, Old Top."—Upon inquiry, it was found to be so, and the trot was declined.

AMURATH.

DEAR SIR:

New York, Oct. 1, 1831.

The Arabian horse Amurath I bought at Tripoli, (Barbary) in 1823, of Col. Warrington, the English consul at that place. He was then one year old;—had been purchased, a short time previous, from the Arabs who had accompanied the caravan from Nubia to Tripoli. On my arrival in this country, I placed the colt in the charge of an experienced man near New York, who thoroughly broke him. Since then he has stood for mares parts of three seasons, and proven himself a sure foal-getter. From the well known character of Col. Warrington, as an experienced judge of horses, and with the assurances of many Arabs, I am convinced that Amurath is a true Arabian horse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WOLCOTT CHAUNCEY.

Samuel S. Thompson, Esq. Lewisburgh, Va.

[Amurath was for some time in Baltimore, and certainly came nearer in appearance to the Godolphin Arabian, and to the best descriptions of that race of horses, than any we have seen. We hope he will have the advantage of some good thorough bred mares.]

VETERINARY.

COLTS' DISTEMPER.—DIFFERENT RESULTS IN THE TWO CASES
STATED.

MR. EDITOR:

Bona Vista, Johnston Co. N. C. July, 1831.

I may remark, that as temperature, aliment, atmosphere, in a word,—a country, gives a type, or character to diseases, so do I believe, is the common horse distemper of the United States, in the spring season of the year, different from those of Europe, distinguished there as common colds, catarrhs, inflammation of the lungs, &c. &c. and most commonly treated and described as if produced *only* by sudden changes and exposures, and seldom, if at all, as infectious or communicative to others of a different habit and condition. Whether this disease is infectious, or not, is, if I mistake not, yet an unsettled point; especially amongst the learned; but seldom, if ever, admitting of a doubt with those who have the best, though simplest means of knowing.—I mean the common and close observer.

In the case here about to be detailed, will be found a weight of evidence, sufficient, I think, to preponderate the beam in favour of its contagiousness.

About the first of June last I turned out from an half acre lot and stable, a year old colt, from my best mare, Henrietta Bryan, by her grand sire, Sir Archy, into a large pasture with a few acres of fine oats in it, just beginning to ripen. He was in fine plight, having been fed all the spring upon cut food and the green wheat of the lot—not overly fat, but in that firm condi-

tion in which the prominent points, and unerring indications of a fine and powerful horse, are seen to the greatest advantage; and of such he had no lack, being the very similitude of his renowned sire. He had always been stabled in bad weather and of nights, separated from his half brother, Festival, by American Eclipse, only by an open plank partition in the stable, and a rail fence in the lots. On turning him to pasture, therefore, entirely away from any other of his kind, and not intending to bring him up at night, the brother's friendship being fixed and mutual; it was foreseen that he would be fatiguingly restive alone. To remedy this, a motherless filly of his own age, but poor and illy grown, was selected to bear him company in his temporary exile. They agreed and did well. The filly had suffered the exposures of an inclement winter, and being poor, or very low in flesh, had of course a heavy, thick coat of hair, more like shaggy wool. After being in this fine pasture a few days she nearly, or quite, shed her filthy winter garment, for a fine, glistening vernal robe. Just about this time, she was discovered to have the distemper, by her thick, heavy, and sonorous breathing. Immediately upon seeing her, being the first day the disease could be perceptible, I cut off the end of her tail, which bled very freely, and although it was late in the evening, no means were used to prevent its bleeding all night, as it did, but not so copiously as to prevent her going about. Next day it was still permitted to go on, but in the course of which it stopped. Nothing more was done to her, except the fixing in her mouth during the night, a portion (the grip of the fore-finger and thumb) of horse nettle root, or by some called *tread soft*, pounded in a mortar and mixed with a spoonful of tar, one of honey, one of lard, and one of alum; making a bolus-like mass to be sewed up in strong cloth in a bag form, and attached at each end to the straps or strings of a head stall, prepared for this purpose, making the little bag serve as a bridle bit, to remain in the mouth all night, or for several hours at a time. This nostrum is from among a collection of simple recipes for horse diseases, that I have myself collected in my casual intercourse with *knowing ones*: and which I must say, has in many other instances had a beneficial effect, at least a cure has followed the use of it in all instances but the one following. In less than a week my little filly was mending, and soon after was clear of every symptom of the disease.

I should immediately have removed my colt home to his stable, but from the fear that he had already imbibed the disease, and from the contiguity that he must be placed in, to his valuable three year old brother, as before remarked. To allow him to stay where he was, would be, I thought, the least hazard; having no other stables or suitable situation for him without bringing him in contact with my farming horses, which I also disliked doing. Indeed, I was one of those who had greatly doubted the contagious character of the distemper, and as the little filly had taken it in the very act of shedding, the cause to which it is usually attributed, and that period having passed with him, at least two months, I doubted much, and so declared to my neighbours, his taking it from her. But they shook their heads, and avowed the contrary. I felt quite careless about it; the disease yielding so easily in the filly, the weather being fine, though warm, and his never having had it, I felt almost willing that he should take it in what I then sup-

posed a favourable time. And true to the predictions of my observing neighbours, he showed symptoms of it about ten days after the filly was first taken. On seeing him in the afternoon of the first day, though the day before he was not seen by any one, from sheer negligence, he showed the most evident proof of a violent attack—his fever was a reckless one, the action of his abdomen was unnatural in inspiration, the contractions and expansions being up and down, long and oppressive, instead of outwards. I immediately bled him copiously in the neck vein, even to reeling, having no measure, I judged six to eight quarts at least. A fear of injuring at a future day, the appearance of his beautifully crimped tail, by cutting off any of it, prevented my following there the practice on the other: but in regard to the cud of ingredients for the mouth, it was the same, and used more or less every day for the first week. The second day he was no better, but a great enlargement of the glands, protruding to the size of two large goose eggs, on both sides of the root of the tongue, between the jaw bones, with an increasing struggle in respiration, together with a total loss of appetite and animation—all of which showed a striking difference between his case and that of the other. A bran poultice was applied and continued to his throat all this day; and a comfortable shelter, stable-like, was made for him. The third day the swelling of the glands was yet increasing, and the side of his mouth on the upper lip, nearly half way to the eye, was very hard and considerably swollen; this, for a day or two, I supposed to be from the bite of a snake. I bled him again, and in the afternoon made an incision under the throat, but the matter had not formed sufficiently to discharge much.—Fourth day, still worse, fever having never abated from the first, but rather increased. I poured nearly a pint of vinegar, in which two eggs had been placed the over night, and beat up in the morning with the vinegar, the shell being eaten off by the acid, into his nostrils, which caused a coughing and a large though then but a temporary discharge of matter from the nostrils. This specific is also from the same collection of recipes, and frequently used by myself and others, as I supposed with good effect. Matter, however, was beginning to be freely discharged during this day and night; the poultice was kept fresh to his glands, which were also daily rubbed with camphor and spirits of turpentine mixed together. Fifth day—still worse, greatly debilitated, and shrunk to an incredible degree, having eaten no offered food from the first day. Such was his tottering weakness that I determined not to bleed him to-day, nor did I any more: and from this neglect, I now believe, his life was lost. It was observed, and believed, his bowels had no action from his first attack—half a pound of Epsom salts was given him but without any effect. Sixth day, he ate a few mouthfuls of scalded oats, with flaxseed mixed with them, being the only food he would offer to touch, over and above the surrounding verdure. As is usually the case, upon a farm, at a distance from apothecaries, I had no medicine that I supposed would operate upon the bowels so effectually as a prescription from my aforementioned collection, viz. walnut root, boiled down to a very strong decoction, black and thick, a pint of which was given, perhaps never known before this not to have the desired effect. Seventh day, repeated the walnut decoction, made still stronger if possible, and without any known effect.

The discharge from the nostrils was now profuse, as well as from the glands, not from the incision, but from a spontaneous issue lower down the jaw, towards the mouth, and large enough to receive the two fore fingers. I supposed now, that a crisis had taken place, and that henceforward he would be better. Eighth day, no action of the bowels yet that could be discovered; waited with a hope that nature and recovering strength might bring all things right. Ninth day and no discharge from the bowels, I became uneasy and had him back-raked by a small boy eight years old, which was very easily effected, though, without finding, as I expected, the *fæces* unnaturally indurated; gruel, with hog's lard in it, was freely injected. Tenth day, debility still increasing, the discharge of matter uncommonly profuse; small soft blisters on the lip, that was swollen so hard, extending here and there, up the side of his head and containing matter, which was let off in incredible quantities by the insertion of the blade of a penknife into these blisters. A large swelling on the inside of the thigh, close up to his body, occasioning a straddling step, and a slight enlargement of the hinder fetlock joints. These appearances, perhaps first gave rise to the idea of diligently rubbing him, which was hereafter continued three or four times a day.—Eleventh day, looked rather more lively, and ate perhaps a quart of oats, prepared as before observed; the large swelling under his flank being well matured was opened, and at least a quart of matter issued, and continued a discharge to his death. The glands had now subsided, as well as the face, to nearly a common or natural size. Twelfth day, the bowels being still constipated, I gave him one and a half drachms of aloes with half an ounce of *asafœtida*, made into a ball with molasses, but which had no effect. To day I began to feel an occasional puff of a very offensive smell from his nostrils, which gave me more uneasiness in regard to him, than any thing yet. Thirteenth day, used injections copiously, and the discharge of *fæces* was soft and of a desirable appearance. Sweated his head to day, with scalded oats and divers bitter herbs, wiping and rubbing it dry afterwards. He drank water uncommonly freely, but the offensive smell had increased, though his nostrils were kept as clean as possible. My fears increased, yet his appearance otherwise was certainly much better; his breathing had become natural and he fed a little more on the luxuriant grass around him.

I considered the smell an alarming symptom, if it proceeded from the lungs, but from his better appearance I fancied, rather hoped, the seat of it was in the head, assimilating to the nature of some cases in persons, with a violent cold. Fourteenth day, much as yesterday, sweated the head again, offensiveness of smell increased, bowels in a good state and had yet great hopes of him. Fifteenth day, smell quite offensive, and the discharge from the nostrils increased to a profusion beyond belief. Injected the suds of castile soap into each nostril three times a day. He was hourly growing worse, more feeble, and now in so low a condition that he could scarcely move. Sixteenth day, and death relieved him of all his sufferings, and took from me the most valuable property of the kind, considering age, &c. that ever I beheld. Much doubt existed amongst my neighbours and friends, who had all felt a kind of public interest in him, as to the seat of the disease,

whether in the head or in the lungs; each place had its advocates. He was dissected and all the organs of the head were perfectly sound and natural; but the lungs (lights) were in a state of mortification, black, spotted, and perhaps every cell within, surcharged with matter, smelling most offensively. He was decently buried in earth, moistened by the falling tear of his faithful groom Sam, who had always held him as a particular favorite, and so endeth this tiresome detail of the death and sufferings of my Robert Burns.

How bootless to admire

When fated to despair.

Now, Mr. Skinner, this tedious exactness is given that some one will be so good as to point out the impropriety, if any, in the treatment, or will suggest any thing that was left undone that should have been done. Also that scientific gentlemen may point out the cause of the great difference in the violence of these two cases, side by side: with any other remarks that may be useful to an interested public, on this wide spread disease; one which, in my opinion, is the most troublesome and dangerous to which our horses are liable, for none escape having it some time or other. I believe myself, the difference in the severity of the cases, was grounded upon the habits, and difference in the raising of the two colts to that age; but if this be so, does it follow as a course of prudence, that our valuable and dearly costing colts should be raised to exposure in all kinds of weather? as the little filly was.— This requires grave consideration.

As to the treatment of the case, if I had now a similar one, I know of no difference in treatment that I should adopt, excepting that I would stable him with the same care, attention and *rubbing*, that would be given to a horse in keeping for a race, with bleeding every day for the first week. Still, all this might, perhaps, be as far from right, as that of the case above. Let those who know, be so good as to say? I have been unable, sir, to see any good reason for the squeamishness, so common with your correspondents, in offering to your readers any serious matter worthy of perusal, and at the same time withholding their names,—giving us only A. B., C. D., &c. &c. Instances have and will frequently occur, where a reader would willingly address, privately, the author (and *pay the postage too*) of certain communications, for information of individual importance, did he but know his proper name. Many other reasons might be added. Did susceptibility to criticism or derision form a proper basis for excuse, then this communication should not have had the name of your most obedient friend,

JOHN MACLEOD.

ANODYNES.—Medicines that alleviate or remove pain, the principal of which is opium. Hemlock, deadly nightshade, henbane, and belladonna, possess also anodyne qualities, but are much less certain in their effects than opium. When pain depends upon spasm, as in the flatulent or spasmodic colic, which is commonly called gripes or fret in horses, these are excellent remedies. But pain often depends on inflammation or obstruction in the bowels or other passages; and in such cases anodynes or narcotics are injurious, and should never be given to the horse. Anodyne fomentations are sometimes used, which consist chiefly of a decoction of white poppy-heads.



FOXHUNTING—No. II.

In my last, it was stated that the observations of English writers on the subject of *kennels*, would not be quoted, as they are altogether inapplicable, being too expensive and in fact not necessary to us.—The most magnificent kennel in England is that of the Duke of Richmond, which cost about \$90,000 !! It consists of five apartments with stoves, to keep the air at a certain temperature, whilst the huntsman and whipper-in have each a parlour, kitchen and sleeping room.

In our country there are few gentlemen residing on their farms who might not keep, without inconvenience, two or three couple, if they would cause to be hung up at the nearest tree, all the worthless, mischievous *curs* of every sort and degree, many of which serve no other purpose than to bark at the heels of every horseman that passes, and finally, stealing into some sheep-fold in the neighbourhood of honest hounds, who bear the blame and pay with their life for the crimes of the most worthless of their species. It is well known that a sheep-stealing cur, will often pass by the flocks in his immediate neighbourhood, to glut his felonious appetite in some more distant fold, and return in time to escape suspicion.

If then each neighbour, uniting in the friendly spirit which always follows the habit of hunting together, would engage to keep two or three, or even one couple, a good horn, in a fine still morning, would call together eight or ten couple, which is quite enough to ensure fine sport. Nine good dogs, used to each other, is said to be the most *killing* number, but they do not afford sufficient *music*. That is not to be enjoyed in perfection with less than eight or ten couple, and if these are accustomed to running together, and of equal speed, neither the trumpet of a *Norton* nor the violin of a *Paganini* is any more to be compared to *their cry*, than is Goose creek to the Potomac river.

But, though no expensive kennel is necessary or to be recommended, no man deserves a faithful dog of any kind, that does not provide him somewhere, *a good shelter, a clean bed, and food suited to his duties, with pure air and pure water.* By those who do not, I do not care to be read:

“Seek'st thou for hounds to climb the rocky steep,
And brush the entangled covert, whose nice scent
O'er greasy fallows and frequented roads,
Can pick the dubious way? Banish far off
Each noisome stench; let no offensive smell
Invade the wide inclosure, but admit
The nitrous air and purifying breeze.”

A dollar for each dog, would build a house sufficient for this purpose.

As to the various *breeds* of hounds in this country, so little attention has been paid to the stock from which they have been bred, that no description can be given. There has been no *system*—consequently nothing can be distinctly affirmed in regard to them. The most remarkable and distinct family of hounds, recollected in Maryland, sprang from two that were brought some twenty odd years since from Ireland, by Bolton Jackson, Esq. They fell into the hands of Col. Sterett Ridgely, at that time one of the most gallant horsemen, as well as one of the most ardent and hospitable sportsmen in the state. They were remarkable, as are their descendants, according to their degree of the original blood, for great speed and perseverance, extreme ardour, and for *casting ahead* at a loss; and in this, and their shrill chopping unmusical notes, they were distinguished from the old stock of that day; which when they came to a loss, would *go back*, and *dwelling*, take it along, inch by inch, until they got fairly off again, whilst these Irish dogs would cast widely, and by making their hit *ahead*, would keep their game at the top of his speed, and break him down in the first half hour.

Thus the modern chase is much shorter, there are more brushes taken, but the music is not so good; and he must be well mounted and well acquainted with the country and of good pluck, who is not “thrown out” more than half his time, and here it may be quoted—“when a fox slinks from his kennel, gets a great way before the hounds, and you are obliged to hunt after him with a bad scent—if you are in a country where foxes are plenty, and you know where to find another, it will be advisable to call off, and try for a second. Unless a fox can be *well pressed in the early part of the run*, the hounds will not easily reach him; on the contrary, if he is at such a distance before them, as will enable him to regulate his pace, he

will be very likely to tire out both horses and hounds:—hence one very essential reason for speed in the fox hound. When the fox is a great way ahead, he will listen to the hounds, and will act accordingly—if the hounds are not able to blow him, the chase is sure to be very long, and will most likely end with the loss of the fox.”

The blood of these Irish dogs, before mentioned, is to be found, as I have understood, Mr. Editor, for I have never had the pleasure to follow them, in more unmixed purity in Mr. Ogle’s pack, at Belle Air, than any where in Maryland. His stallion hound for some years, was old “Mountain,” and from his loins it is supposed his pack has sprung. He was a very compact dog, of middling size, and what in cattle, in England, is called *flecked*, not spotted, with large dull blue greyish splotches—such at least was his appearance when I saw him at Homewood, the residence of C. Carroll, Jr. to whom he had been presented by Mr. Ogle. But the handsomest, and from what I saw of his performance in one hunt, when a large red was run into in fifteen minutes, the most perfect and powerful hound I ever beheld on a drag or when running to kill, was one which you told me had been sent to you at the instance of the hospitable General Chamberlayne, of New Kent, in Virginia. I have heard, with all the sympathy that sportsmen so keenly feel in such cases for each other, that his neighbour, Mr. Pollard, who was said to own the best pack for their number in that state, has lost them all, either by hydrophobia, or by what is equally fatal—*suspicion* of killing sheep.

Recurring again to the subject of a sudden check in the midst of a chase, for the service of young sportsmen, I may here submit from English authority, what is applicable to all countries. When hounds come to a check, every one should be silent. They should never halloo to them when hounds are at fault: the least thing does hurt at such a time, but a halloo more than any other. The huntsman, at a check, had better let his hounds alone, or content himself with holding them forward, without taking them off their noses. Hounds that are not used to be cast, will of themselves acquire a better cast than it is in the power of any huntsman to give them; will spread more and try better for the scent; and, if they are in health and spirits, they will want no encouragement.

If they are at fault, and have made their own cast, which the huntsman should always encourage them to do, it is then his business to assist them further; but except in some particular instances, they should never be cast as long as they are inclined to hunt. The first cast of a huntsman should be a regular one: if that does not succeed, he should be at liberty to follow his own opinion, and proceed as observation and genius may direct. When a knowing cast is made, there

ought to be some mark of good sense or meaning in it—whether down the wind, or towards some likely cover or strong earth: however, as it is at best uncertain, and as the huntsman and the fox may be of different opinions, a regular cast should always be made before a knowing one is attempted; which, as a last resource, should not be called forth till it is wanted.

When hounds are at fault, gentlemen are apt to contribute to their remaining so. They should always stop their horses some distance *behind* the hounds; and, if it is *possible* to be silent, this is the time to be so: they should be careful not to ride before the hounds or over the scent; nor should they ever meet a hound in the face unless with a design to stop him. Should a sportsman, at any time, happen to get before the hounds, he should turn his horse's head the way they are going, get out of their way, and let them pass.

When the weather is dry, foxes will run the roads, particularly in heathy countries. If gentlemen, at such a time, ride close upon the hounds, they may drive them miles without any scent. High mettled fox-hounds are seldom inclined to stop whilst horses are close at the heels of them.

It has been said of a good sportsman, but a very warm one, that when he saw any of the company pressing too close upon his hounds, he began calling out—Hold hard!—If any one, after that, persisted, he began moderately, at first, by saying, "I beg, sir, you will stop your horse:—Pray, sir, stop:—God bless you, sir, stop:—God d—n your blood, sir, stop your horse!"

The first moment that hounds are at fault is a critical one for the sport: sportsmen should then be very attentive. Those who look forward perhaps may see the fox; or, the running of sheep, or the pursuit of crows may give them some tidings of him. Those who listen may sometimes take a hint which way he is gone from the chattering of a magpie, or perhaps be at a certainty from a distant halloo: nothing that gives any intelligence at such a time as this should be neglected.—Gentlemen are too apt to ride all together: were they to spread more, they might sometimes be of service; particularly such, as from a knowledge of the sport, keep down the wind; it would then be difficult for either hounds or fox to escape their observation.

It would be easy to eke out a separate number for your magazine, with reasoning and anecdotes, to shew that fox-hunting conduces to *prolong the life of its votaries*. It exhilarates the spirits, expels the blue devils, is followed by sound sleeping and promotes digestion. But it would be useless to argufy an admitted truth. Of examples I might give you many. The honourable Jeremiah Townley Chace was always a great lover of the sport, and when his venerable locks were

silver'd o'er with the frost of eighty winters and the time had gone by with him to

“Flourish the whip, nor spare the galling spur
But, in the madness of delight, forget your fears,”

still would he take his stand in the run of the fox, and listen with renovating recollections of times gone by, to the swelling chorus of the pack coming on at full cry. Of English sportsmen I have read that the late Sir John Hill, of Hawstone Hall, Shropshire, followed the fox hounds till within a few months of his death, and he did not depart this life till he had attained something more than ninety years of age—we believe ninety-three.

Earl Fitzwilliam, though upwards of eighty, still goes out with his own fox hounds; and the Marquis of Cleveland, nearly as old, hunts his own hounds. Many other similar instances might be produced. Hunting, in fact, is a passion which seems scarcely ever to fade or to become extinct.

BUCK HUNT.

MR. EDITOR:

Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1831.

As well as I can now recollect, the last account you have of “Hawkeye,” in your magazine, he had just come out of a hard heat, in which he contended on foot with a fox chase on one hand and a deer chase on the other, and complained heavily, of a disorder common to broken down horses, after being hard rode. Lest you should conclude from his long silence, that he must have died in consequence of that day's work, or have been rendered incapable of further service, I now take up my pen to let you know that he is well and hearty, pursuing his accustomed sports in harmony and good fellowship with all his neighbours—their flocks unmolested by his dogs, and their fences none the worse from his passing through them.

Since that day of the “silver greys,” Mr. Editor, I could tell you of many a severe chase in which I had participated—could tell you how many a noble buck had fallen before my invincible gun—could tell of long shots, good shots, great shots, and, if I was a mind, could tell you of bad shots, but as my purpose at present, with the limited time at my disposal, is only to give a short sketch of a buck hunt, I shall say nothing more about these severe chases, long, good, great and bad shots—the latter I have no fancy for talking about, “*any how*.”—

A straggling buck, of extraordinary size, having been seen in a neck of woods near unto the western borders of this city, where deer, for many years, had not been known to frequent, and of late the haunt only of foxes: the next morning after the receipt of this delightful in-

telligence, G. W. H., A. C. and myself drew forth our whole pack of hounds, and moved silently along the Hillsborough road, in that direction. Our horses were gay, our dogs ripe for the chase, the air was mild, the wind was lulled, the sky was clear, and the sun looked smiling on the world—the woodland hills were decked with autumn's rich and variegated colors, while on our right and on our left were spread, fields loaded with an abundant harvest of corn. Influenced by an agreeable association of ideas, arising out of the objects thus presented to our view, in connection with the grand purpose of our movement, we sat proud in our saddles, and stood like "Don Quixote" in our stirrups; the smiling country lasses, the jolly clowns, and all others we met, received in turn, our kindest and most gracious salutations.

Arrived now, at the point where each huntsman assumes his separate sphere of action according to the following plan—H. throws in the dogs and secures the head of Buffaloe—C. guards on the south, the pass between Waterloo and Paoli.—Hawk-eye occupies Stony Point, to the north, on the old Chatham road. 'Now, H. give us time—keep the pack quiet—muzzle the mouth of that babbling Trim—have an eye upon 'Laughing Pot,' for I see from his looks this morning, that he has more conceited notions in his noddle than he ever had fleas in his back—keep him and Bellman apart, for if old Pot gets a chance of giving him a wink they will be off, and have the buck out before the ground is covered—we part now, my lads, but soon to meet and shake hands over the antlers of this noble visitor." C. and myself dashed for our stations—mine being the most remote, I had barely time, after my arrival there, to settle the points most eligible for operation, before I heard the challenge of Flora—this may be a fox, thinks I, but the proof dogs will soon remove all doubts—Black Loudon joins in, it looks well,—there is old Bonney, still better—Ah, there is old laughing Pot, and Bellman too, now I would swear upon a stack of fence rails the buck is there, and though his trail meander like the thread of a stocking, he will be ferreted out. Every dog now chimes in, "the trail draws near the eastern side of Paoli, where an extensive apple orchard borders upon the forest—the buck has been there to get a smell, if not a taste of the fruit—it turns again to the east"—now, suddenly, a tremendous burst of the pack announced that he was up and in full view of every dog. He stood for the head of Buffaloe, with a swell behind him such as never saluted his ear before. "Look sharp H. and give us a good account. Ah, he wears to the south; he is evidently manœuvring; he threatens C. but will strike at Stony Point—he turns, he turns as expected. I brushed up the brim of my hat; Stony Point sings the triumphal song

to-day. Ah! how is this—he turns again, and lays a line to the south—he dies at that point or goes through—now C. look out. I know you are none of the sort to sleep on your post, nor to mistake the guard for the trigger.—Hold fast apples, in Paoli orchard, for when C's gun goes, she shakes the burs from the tops of the highest pines. He is out! he is out without a shot!! O, how is this dreadful affair? I ran to my horse and mounted in an instant; Charley knew, from the pressure of my knees, that there was to be a rush, and bolted up the old Chatham, the way I set his head, like a courser from the poles.—To reach the western range of highlands, stretching to the south, and intersecting the probable rout of the buck at "Peggy Holloman's old field," was the only way by which he could probably be cut off, and this, though a forlorn hope, I ventured boldly upon, for desperation was on me, and I am ashamed to acknowledge, Mr. Editor, that in my rapid flight while I thought of C's letting that buck get by him without a shot, I smote the pommel of my saddle in wrath and with violence, and showered down upon him all sorts of direful imprecations. My horse receiving an impetus from the excited feelings of his rider, entered the Hillsboro' road under such a press of sail, that he run in slap dash against a cart, but making a dexterous wheel, cleared the breaker without damage,—the countryman shouted, and offered me his barrel of cider for my horse. I was in no humour for joking, but went ahead, left the road at Rex's canal bridge, passed the dry pond on the left and gained the highlands at Wedding's path. The cry of the pack began now to fall strong upon my ear, yet sufficiently remote to induce me to believe I was well ahead and without doubt would gain the point of destination in time. On my arrival at Peggy Holloman's, I was much surprised and greatly disappointed, to discover that the chase, contrary to all calculation, was standing to the east; it soon occurred to me, however, that the buck would be forced to the north by the fields in his way upon that line, and that I should most certainly intercept him at the corner of Williams' old field—threw myself back immediately upon Wedding's path, leading in that direction, and pressed forward with most sanguine hopes of a successful issue; but, by the time I reached that point, it was evident he had forced his way through inclosed fields and cleared to the south, throwing me, the third time, in the rear of the chase, when I had expected to have been in the front. Disappointed and baffled at all points, no hope remaining to prompt further exertions, my wrath rose again to its highest range. I saw at this moment C. crossing rapidly before me, I called to him as he passed by, in an angry and vociferous tone,—how is this, my dear sir, how is this *rascally* mismanagement? "A fox,"—a fox? "Yes, a fox, and a devil of a fox," he replied. I dis-

mounted from my horse and sat down upon the ground, with my back against an old stump of a tree, for my spirit was sunk within. After being excited with the highest hopes, then baffled at all points, till worn down with disappointment and fruitless exertions, it turns out that all these arduous and misdirected efforts have been forced upon me by a gross imposition of our dogs, unparelleled in dogs disciplined as they are—it is too much, and I'll be revenged for this day's work. This noble buck will never again be heard of in these woods, after such a tremendous hubbub as there has been this morning.—Bellman and old Pot both knew, as well as I know my gun is now in my hand, that the season of foxing had not arrived, and that we were out for deer, and nothing else. Well, my lads, I shall see you after a while.—Had you died yesterday, a tomb of marble would have been erected to your memory; but now, you shall be food for the buzzard and carrion crow—the mild, black eye of the former, nor the hypocritical smiles of the latter, shall avail them any thing.—Before yonder sun takes leave of this unfortunate day, they shall hang upon a gallows forty cubits high.

After such a copious discharge of steam, my thermometer lowered considerably. I began to think of my own sins of that day—thought of the direful imprecations which I so unjustly showered down upon a brother sportsman, and how little my conduct, on the occasion, was like a sportsman of the old school, instead of being characterized by generous forbearance, it has been marked with petulance and unkindness towards a companion in the chase, and fierce malignancy of purpose towards two of my most faithful dogs, who never once offended before to-day. I thought over all these things, with sorrow and with repentance; and I began to think, too, whether there might not be some apology for the dogs, for the violation of discipline in this case, as it was upon ground where they had heretofore, been often cast for foxes, but never before for deer.

While these reflections were passing through my mind, I heard the pack returning from the south under a heavy swell, bearing down toward the residence of the old sportsman, of whom I have, in former numbers, made frequent mention. I rose from my humble seat and cocked a listening ear—the chase still nearing, and soon became so inspiring it was impossible for me to remain longer in my gloomy mood. I mounted Charley and bolted for the scene of action. When arrived at the borders of the cleared ground, opening a view to the house of the old sportsman, the hounds were seen sweeping the lawn and the fox just entering a piece of thick underwood which skirted the grove of large oak surrounding that mansion of hospitality; and when I had applied the spur for a more rapid movement, I saw his

daughters, chips of the old block, and Miss L. B. of the same stamp, passing over the fences with astonishing agility, to join in the chase. I drew up my horse—to approach nearer would endanger a discovery which I was afraid might cause them to fly. The fox was now dashing out and dashing in, at every side of the piece, and headed at all points by the lovely pursuers, screaming with transport, while the pack rolled impetuously on, crowding him at every corner. By this time, the fences were lined with slaves, shouting with joy to see their young mistresses in such a frolick. At length Reynard made a bold push, and gained the grove, but finding no place promising greater security, endeavoured to return again to the brush out of which he had just been routed; but intercepted, and at one time nearly surrounded by the little band of nymphs, and astounded by such a clatter of hands and extatic tumult, he broke away, reached the fence, through which he passed and entered the plain;—his flag was down, his hour at hand—hard on came the infuriated pack, rending the very skies with their clangour. I looked on tremblingly in my stirrups, from suppressed emotion, flourishing my hat, at the same time in silence. I saw the intrepid huntresses scaling the fence with temerity; I saw the rail, unable to sustain such a weight of loveliness, give way under Miss B.; I saw how wonderfully and gracefully she recovered, the pack passing at the same moment with a mighty crash, the fox now sinking upon the lawn in full view, while these lovely damsels were seen mingling with the flying pack to victory. Unable to hold myself in longer, dashed my hat against the ground and bolted like a madman into the scene. The fox was taken, however, before my arrival, and I saw these interesting creatures gathered amongst the dogs at the death, but hearing the thundering approach of a horseman, dashed like frightened fawns, with garments rent and dishevelled, raven locks streaming in the air, they fled across the field, and I, an old fool (but could not help it) pursued them as if I was charging routed and flying infantry, till they were ready to cry out with alarm, brought them to bay, finally, huddled up in a corner of the fence like lambs surrendering to a voracious mastiff. I jumped from my horse, (or I should rather say, scuffled down, for my jumping days are over, Mr. Editor,) not to receive a surrender, but to surrender myself. I caught for my hat, to lay it at their feet, by way of a beginning to a flaming dash off speech, but so soon as they discovered that it was no body but their old friend “Hawk-eye,” they got round me.—“Oh, Hawk-eye,” they said, “we are so glad it is you we don’t know what to do, for we have just had a rare frolick here, and would not for the world that any body else should have discovered us.” Their tongues went like so many rattle boxes, gave me no chance whatever of flour-

ishing a speech, every one talking at the same time, telling about the chase, telling a thousand funny things, which time will not allow me to mention—told me that old laughing Pot led the pack most gallantly, and the first to bite the fox. It was Flora, not unlike laughing Pot; I told them no better, as he is a great favourite because he has a smiling countenance. I inquired who had gained the brush? Miss B. said “but for a small accident cousin S. would not have had that honour.” Miss M. contended “that but for her locks getting entangled in the jimson burs, she would have been the girl to carry off the prize”—but all agreed that if they had not locked up their sister A., who was sick, and left their sister J. to guard the window, to keep her from jumping out, she would have been ahead of all. Thus they rattled on, full of life and gayety, till we arrived at the door, where I took my leave, after declining many civilities, such as would have been tendered, had the old sportsman been at home. Every one promised, however, before my departure, that if they should hereafter, ever hear the ladies growling about the early rising of the gentlemen for the chase, neglect of family concerns, &c. &c. they would raise an insurrection against all such whining owls, and all such nonsensical chimney corner doctrines.

When I had got to the gate, they discovered for the first time that I was without a hat, and inquired how it had happened. I told them that it had been lost in the chase. They laughed heartily, and remarked, they could readily sympathize with me, as they had themselves sustained heavy losses in all sorts of trumpery, and would recommend to the community the formation of a mining company to operate in those woods for bracelets, combs, &c. &c.—“And should your old hat Hawk-eye,” they said, “be recovered, we will, for your benefit, require its restoration as a bonus, for the grant of the charter.”

I mounted Charley, flourished my horn, drew off the pack, regained my hat, fell in with my brother sportsmen, who had been thrown out in the chase, then returning towards home; and while I attempted to describe the interesting scene I had witnessed in the latter part of the chase, we all found ourselves in a gallop, when we had intended nothing more than a sober pace on to town.

HAWK-EYE.

A PROFITABLE SPECULATION AND SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The commander of an East Indiaman took out with him a few years since, as part of his cargo, a pack of hounds, which, upon his arrival in the territories of the kings of Leadenhall, he disposed of for *fifty-five pounds per couple*!—These dogs were kept during their voyage in excellent health, spirits, and condition, and sometimes amused the ship's company not a little, by being brought on deck, and, for the sake of exercise, giving chase to a red-herring. Their cost per couple, originally, was about 6*l.*—*Court Journal.*

DEER HUNTING ON THE WATER BY LAMP LIGHT.

(See Engraving, at the beginning of this number.)

How little is the public aware of the privations experienced by the officers of our army, with mental cultivation and qualities to enjoy all the social refinements that are the growth of dense and opulent population; yet, called by duty to stand sentinel on distant outposts in the west, far beyond the utmost limit of civilized life—

“No product here the barren hills afford
But man and steel, the soldier and the sword.”

Happily, this want of the means of social amusement is, in some measure, supplied by *abundance of game*, the pursuit of which refreshes at once the body and the spirits. Hence we hear of feats of horsemanship and marksmanship by our officers, the Scott's, the Mason's, &c. &c. unequalled in the sporting annals of any country. A good rifle, or bird gun, with a setter or a leash of greyhounds, seem to constitute, in their state of alienation and banishment from their family and friends, their principal delight. How often have we wished that we could join them on the boundless prairie, in chase of the surly snapping wolf or the antler'd deer, flying with the swiftness of the winds.

Of deer hunting in the west, there are three modes pursued, and described by Audubon in his very interesting “ORNITHOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY,” which he denominates STILL HUNTING, FIRE LIGHT HUNTING, and DRIVING; the last of which we have appended* to the very interesting sketch of our correspondent, Wah-o-pe-kah; illustrated by the inimitable pencil of *Rindisbacher*, we have entitled it DEER HUNTING ON THE WATER. The difference between our subject and the fire light hunting described by Audubon, consisting chiefly in this, that the one is practised on land, the other on the water; both are enterprises of the night, and neither, for mere sport to be compared, in our estimation, to the hurly burly exercise and incident, not entirely exempt from danger, that belong to *driving*.

MR. EDITOR:

West bank of the Upper Mississippi,
above Prairie Des Chiens, June 9, 1831. }

It is the habit of deer to frequent the creeks and rivers, in the night, during the warm months, particularly when the mosquitoes are troublesome, and to wade in the water some distance, according to its depth, and there remain for several hours at a time. I will endeavor to describe to you a very common, but I presume to some of your Atlantic and European readers, a novel mode of hunting and killing

* Omitted for want of room.

them, in this country, whilst they are thus in and along the edges of the streams. After having procured a canoe as light as possible, but at the same time sufficiently large to carry two men, get a piece of thin plank, about three or three and a half feet long, and about one foot wide, commence about a foot from one end, and trim it down to the other, like the handle of a paddle, and fix it in the prow of the canoe like a mast, the broad end uppermost; in front of this broad part is fixed a little shelf, upon which is placed (and securely tied) a common tin lantern, with a lighted candle, a reflecting lamp, that would give a brilliant light would be much better, though I have never tried it; the lantern to be without a door, and your boat is then fixed for the night's hunt. The object of the broad part of the board in the rear of the lantern, and to which the shelf is affixed, is to prevent the light of the candle from shining in your face and blinding you. You then embark, and paddle slowly along the shore of the creek or river, taking great care not to make the least noise with the paddle, by splashing in the water, or striking the sides of the canoe. A person well skilled in paddling, whilst thus cautiously approaching, will paddle altogether on one side, and without ever taking his paddle out of the water; after making his stroke, he will very softly turn it edgewise in the water, (the edges should be perfectly sharp) and slowly reach forward to take another stroke. In this way, you may actually approach the deer, sometimes so close as to strike them with the paddle. So soon as you get in sight of the deer, they commence gazing at the light, and pay no attention to surrounding objects, but become alarmed by the least noise; even the clicking of the trigger, if you are not careful in cocking your gun, or the slightest noise made in the water with the paddle, will frighten them off.

After discovering the deer, the prow of the canoe should be kept directly towards them, so that the light will shine in their eyes. The person who shoots, should be seated immediately in rear of the lantern, so that in taking aim, the gun will be projected a little in front of the light, which, shining on the muzzle, will enable him to fire with the greatest certainty, it is not often that you have to shoot at a greater distance, than some ten, fifteen, or twenty steps.

This is a very easy and successful manner of killing deer. I knew last summer, within my own knowledge, an old Frenchman, at Prairie des Chiens, to kill *seven in one night!* Young hunters are sometimes unsuccessful, merely for the want of a little caution and patience, those necessary and indispensable attributes to ensure success.

WAH-O-PE-KAH.

SAILING ON THE ICE.—A CARD.

Havre de Grace, Dec. 31, 1831.

A bet of \$500 is offered, that a boat will be produced at Havre de Grace, Md. to sail on the ice any given distance, in less time than any horse in the United States will run it. The backers of the horse may choose the course for him to run on, and make as many trials of speed against time as they deem expedient. They may also fix the weight to suit themselves, and the boat will carry double.

Any person desirous of closing with this offer, by applying to the Editor of the Turf Register will be informed of whom the bet can be had.

P. S. Lest owners of horses and others should consider this offer a sham, the following sketch of ice boats is given. Mr. Whitaker, of Havre de Grace, claims to be the inventor of them; but Mr. Barnes and others have improved upon his plan, and brought the art of sailing them to perfection. The boats used here have generally been the light flat-bottomed boats built for gunning boats. They are rigged as they would be to sail in the water, but carry more sail. Two light beams, or axle trees, are placed under her crosswise;—one under her a little aft of the foremast, the other nearer the stern. To the ends of these axle trees are affixed legs, standing a little out, about a foot high;—the feet being shod with iron skates, six inches long and half an inch thick. The axle tree next the stern is stationary, whilst the one next the bow is contrived to move backward and forwards; from the centre of which an upright handle passes through the bottom of the boat, above the gunnels; on the top of which a cross piece, about two feet long, is affixed to steer by. The steersman sits in the bottom of the boat, facing the bow, and holds one end of the horizontal cross-piece or tiller in each hand, and gives the boat any direction he pleases by pulling back or pushing forward the right or left leg of the boat. The axle trees extend a few inches beyond the sides of the boat, and her feet are not far from her. With her sails hoisted, she looks like a winged dragon standing on all fours.

It required considerable skill and courage to acquire the art of sailing these boats. In the first experiments accidents were frequent. The boats often upset, and the persons in them were whirled away to the distance of thirty or forty yards on the ice. Sometimes they were blown to shore, with all on board, and broken to atoms. Several adventurers were wounded in these attempts, but fortunately no lives lost. The boats are now managed with so much skill and safety that the ladies are very fond of riding in them, after they have once ventured.

Perhaps it would not be prudent, as we are anxious to bet, to say any thing about the speed of these boats; but we will do it for the gratification of readers. With a moderate breeze, they will sail a mile in two minutes. One of them, last winter, crossed the Susquehanna from Havre de Grace, and returned, in less than 1 m. 30 s.—the river is nearly a mile wide where she crossed. The boat can be sailed to greater advantage than the best trained horse can be rode. She is stopped in an instant by throwing her into the wind, or put about as easily as a man turns himself on skates. She will beat to windward better than a boat in the water, because she makes no lee way. The iron feet hold her close to the wind, before which she glides along, on smooth ice, without jarring or noise—swift as the gale that propels her;—luffing, keeping away, and wheeling about, without stopping, like an eagle in the air. Riding in a steam car is not to be compared to it, either in its exhilarating effects on the spirits, or in rapidity, ease and grace of movement. We have said enough.—To conclude: If the first bet is taken, we will bet the like sum that the boat will go a mile in one minute, which Flying Childers never did.

Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1831.

S.

[We much regret not having received the above in time for the January number. We do not see why boat sailing on the ice should not be in common use between Albany and New York, and can well imagine that it would be the most delightful mode of travelling ever yet enjoyed or thought of, except—flying in the air, from which one might look down upon all engaged in the grovelling pursuits of this life, as upon so many ephemeral insects, crawling on the face of the earth.]

RIFLE SHOOTING.

MR. EDITOR:

Frederick Co. Md. Jan. 20, 1832.

For the last fifteen years I have resided a portion of each in the midst of a forest, where the noble buck is frequently seen wandering through the clearing, and the scream of the stag as often warns us of the attack of the bear. I have learned then the use of the rifle, and have become something of a hunter, from necessity as well as inclination.

I feel obliged to your correspondent "Alatamaha," for his communication on the subject of rifle patching, knowing it to be of the first importance to keep a rifle clean and bright—none otherwise can be depended on. He has also kindly given us his mode of charging, which he recommends to others, and observes "that irregular shooting must be owing to the *incorrectness of the charge*," but leaves to conjecture the distance of the object to be shot at. I think, if he will make the experiment, he will find a considerable inflection in the range of any rifle bullet, within the distance of 90 and 120 yards—if only

charged with three times the measure of the moulds of powder. *We woodsmen* seldom charge with less than four and even five times the measure of the moulds. We like to guard against falling short of the object shot at. An old hunter once observed to me "I like to make the blood and bones fly, when I shoot."

With the exception of the rifle, the flight of the bullets of all other guns is a curve, hence the necessity of depressing or elevating the muzzle, agreeably to the distance of the object shot at. The circular or whirling motion communicated to the rifle bullet by the grooves, prevents its being inflected to a limited extent, agreeably to the charge; its course being parallel with its axis and the cylinder of the barrel. I maintain, therefore, that if a rifle be well cut and kept clean, there can be no sensible variation in the flight of the bullet, by increasing the charge. It will only lengthen its parallel flight and range.

The variation or irregular shooting of a rifle, may proceed from several causes. If the grooves be cut deep, she may, possibly, shoot very accurately with a light charge to a short distance; but increase the charge, and she will seldom fail to cut her patching. This is caused by the increased velocity of the bullet and its friction. Irregular friction must ensue, and it is obvious that considerable variation will take place. The flight of the bullet on leaving the muzzle of the piece will inevitably incline to the side where it meets with the least resistance.

There is another objection to deep cut rifles, if it were the only one. You must either use a larger bullet than the cylinder to fill up the grooves, or thicker patching; otherwise, much will be lost by windage. The concentrated impulse of the powder cannot act upon the bullet; thus both its velocity and range will be diminished. Again, the difficulty of forcing a tight ball into the muzzle, renders it liable to be defaced. If the fore end be not smooth and round as it left the moulds, the resistance of the air will cause it to vary from its true course.

It is not so necessary to cut the grooves deep, as most gunsmiths imagine. The bullet is easily driven home to the powder in a shallow grooved rifle, and it can be made to fit tighter, hence its parallel range will be increased, much friction prevented, and the circular motion more evenly communicated to the bullet. I have fired a rifle of this description four or five times with the same patch;—when I have seen the deep cut gun, (with the same charge of powder) grind her's all to powder. To guard against this should be the aim of every shooter.

These hints, Mr. Editor, are derived from considerable experience. They may be of use to some of your readers, and they are cheerfully submitted.

C.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

By a letter from a valued friend in Tennessee, we have heard, with no less surprise than regret, that we have *there* been thought to have been influenced, in our editorial career, by a feeling of undue partiality for *north-ern* over *southern* sportsmen and horses! We should just as soon have expected to be charged with participation in the abduction of Morgan!—and we should treat the imputation with that indifference which any one might be allowed to entertain for a charge so utterly *improbable*, as well as untrue, if the error from which it springs did not prevail in the minds of honourable men, who, we are sure, would be as reluctant to believe, as they would be free to reprehend such unwarrantable partiality. In the name of all that is reasonable, where is the possible motive for such a course? Our friends and patrons, as well as the horses that contribute to the sports we record, exist in the *south* and *west* in the proportion of fifty to one! But, as far as we can learn, this Tennessee impression is predicated on the *communications* of writers who are supposed to reside in the north, and especially on that of Godolphin in the November No. But what southern writer, in regard to horses and races, has not been readily admitted and heartily *welcomed* to our columns? What northern horses have been so *partially* eulogized in the Sporting Magazine?—Eclipse and Black Maria! In regard to the former, we have published what has been offered by correspondents, without presuming to say to them—thus far shall you go, and no farther. And of what stock is Black Maria? What nags have been so much celebrated in our annals as her *southern progenitors*? We have published memoirs of her dam, Lady Lightfoot, of her grandam, Maria, and of her sire, imported Shark; as well as *elegant engravings of the first and the last*, to show how much of Black Maria's own excellence may be traced to her immediate *southern progenitors*! But she belonged, forsooth, to a northern sportsman, and Godolphin was *partial* to her and to other nags in the same stable!—True, he was so. But he was obviously so, and wrote as a correspondent, obviously subject to fair and liberal, and gentlemanly criticism, which he would be the last to eschew. And accordingly, the first that reached us, though in a private letter, by a gentleman to whom the readers of this work are so much indebted, was *permitted* to be made public *at our request*! The owner of Black Maria appeared on our turf as a high-minded, liberal spirited representative of the north. As such, we, Marylanders and Virginians, gave him, *una voce*, a hearty welcome, and heartily wished that he might bear off a *fair proportion of the laurels to be won*. He brought the only stable from *north* of the Chesapeake; with a free nag and a free purse *for every day's sport*. He has subscribed again to our poststake, for next fall, when we hope he will be met by congenial spirits, not only, as heretofore, from Virginia and the District of Columbia, but from the Carolinas, Alabama, Kentucky, and though last, not least—from that region where not only chivalrous sportsmen, but perhaps the greatest *proportion* of the *best turf horse blood* now exists—we mean *Tennessee*. The lists are open—they are not defied, but cordially invited to the contest. The prize will be worthy of their ambition, and the trouble of coming even from Tennessee. For the post sweepstakes, fall '32, with even one entry from Tennessee, (on which we count with particular grounds of confidence,) the purse will probably be 5 or \$6000. But, besides various others, there are the *stallion stakes* for colts and fillies, foals of 1832; to which are already entered the get of the renowned Timoleon, Medley, Gohanna, Eclipse, Industry, Sir Charles, Tonson and Henry, making \$4000. Will not gentlemen, proud of their descendants of the Arabs, the Leviathans, the Contentions, the Pacifics, the Sir Charles Pinckneys, the Sir Henrys, the Sir Richards, the Crusaders, &c. &c. in Tennessee—the Bertrands, the Ratlers, the Sid Hamets, the Snow Storms, the Sea Gulls, Sumpters, Trumpators, &c. &c. of

Kentucky, stake their cash for the honour of these noble steeds of noble blood and noble names? Should each one of these stallions find a friend willing to p. or p. upon his get, what a splendid field we should have!—twenty-two colts, running for the neat little sum of \$12,000!!—Come on then, gentlemen, whether it be for the produce stakes or the stallion stakes, the post-stakes or the sweepstakes, or the purses of the Club—you shall have a *hearty welcome* and a fair field. And could we only tempt our friend Panton, or Crofts, to come and write an account of the races for the *Sporting Magazine*, we will, with the greatest imaginable pleasure, resign the pen to a hand so much more able to do justice to the occasion.

TREE HILL SPRING RACES.

[The attractions of this old standard course, always powerful for sportsmen and amateurs of spirit and taste, will be uncommonly brilliant for spring 1832. The races will commence, as usual, on the 2d Tuesday in May; and the regular and liberal purses offered by the Club and proprietor, are so combined with large subscriptions to various stakes, as to produce the highest degree of interest and animation. Were it possible to go, how much we should delight in witnessing that *sort of revival*, under which men meet in open field, with hearts and hands open, to get the better acquainted with, and the better to love each other;—to see once more the gallant cavaliers and the high blooded steeds of the Old Dominion in all their pride and glory. It was not by “giving up horse racing and turning up the whites of their eyes,” that the Virginia cavalry legion of the revolution made itself the terror of the enemy and gained a name throughout the world. We might possibly steal away from the P. M. G. for a week, for he has a heart that does not like to “spoil sport,” but then—Old Hickory, it is supposed, from lying so often in the woods in his Indian campaigns, has acquired a habit of sleeping with—*one eye open*!

For ourselves, so especially doth it delight us to see joyful people, that we would swim the James river, “where ford there is none,” were it only to be once more happy by *sympathy* with one honest hearted son of Democritus, whom we shall always recollect, whose face, in his most serious moments, stood always at the melting point—ready to run into a broad hearty laugh at every thing he saw or heard. Nature seemed to have endowed him with that philosophy that can extract sweets from the bitterest herb, and qualify its possessor to deride those vain anxieties that make us miserable by anticipation. His name was F*****. We thought, as we looked at him, that we would not *swap* for a North Carolina gold mine the heaven that lightens his heart.

The following are the arrangements, according to information from the Secretary of the Club.]

“The celebrated stallion stakes will take place the first day. The produce of the best stallions of the land will make their first effort for the fame of themselves and sires. On the event of this race depends much of the future success of those once celebrated racers, Monsieur Tonson, Eclipse, Gohanna, Medley, Contention and Arab. The number of colts of their get, in training for this stake, ensures a race worthy of Virginia in her best day.

“In addition to the stallion stakes, there is a sweepstakes of nine subscribers; entrance \$200, half forfeit; mile heats.

“Also, a sweepstakes of eight subscribers; entrance \$100, half forfeit; mile heats.

“Also, a sweepstakes of 5 subscribers; entrance \$100, half forfeit; mile heats.

“Second day, the proprietor’s purse of \$300; two mile heats; entrance \$15.

“Third day, jockey club purse of \$1000; four mile heats; entrance \$20.

“Fourth day, the proprietor’s purse of \$200; two mile heats; entrance \$15.

"As the produce of Eclipse is in the stallion stakes, it is hoped the northern stable of Mr. Stevens will try on Virginia ground the speed and bottom of his famous coursers. The horses from the Central Course will also be there to add to the inducements. Who will not be there?"

"Richmond, Jan. 1832.

By the Secretary."

SWEEPSTAKES TO BE RUN OVER THE CENTRAL COURSE,

Spring meeting, 1832, about the last of May.

First day, a sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old; mile heats; entrance \$100, half forfeit;—four or more to make a race. Seven subscribers, and closed, viz:

Charles S. W. Dorsey's b. c. Upton, by May Day; dam Jessie, by Telegraph.

Wm. R. Johnson's c. by Sir Archy; dam by Gallatin; (full brother to Polly Jones.)

Abner Robinson's (J. P. Wilkinson's) ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson; dam by Enterprise.

Thos. Snowden, Jr's gr. f. Alice Gray, by Brilliant; dam by Sir Archy.

Samuel W. Smith's ch. f. by Maryland Eclipse; dam by Sir Arthur.

John C. Craig's imp. f. Pironette, by Teniers; dam Marcandotti.

John M. Botts's f. by Monsieur Tonson; dam Hubbard's mare.

[The "TIMERS" of the Maryland Jockey Club, Messrs. Goodwin, Glenn and Howard, (Dr. Wm. the Engineer,) were very exact in their observations, aided by the use of an instrument called the *montondon*, which marks the 60th part of a second! The following is their report of each mile in each heat, for the great poststake for \$4000, won by Black Maria.]

First heat.

				VIRGINIA TAYLOR.
First mile,	-	-	-	2 m. 1 s.
Second,	-	-	-	1 m. 59 s.
Third,	-	-	-	1 m. 57 s.
Fourth,	-	-	-	2 m. 6 s.
				8 m. 3 s.

Second heat.

				BLACK MARIA.
First mile,	-	-	-	2 m. 3 s.
Second,	-	-	-	1 m. 59 s.
Third,	-	-	-	2 m. 2 s.
Fourth,	-	-	-	2 m. 5 s.
				8 m. 14 s.

Third heat.

				BLACK MARIA.
First mile,	-	-	-	2 m. 0 s.
Second,	-	-	-	2 m. 3 s.
Third,	-	-	-	1 m. 55 s.
Fourth,	-	-	-	2 m. 5 s.
				8 m. 3 s.

☞ **A CHALLENGE.**—The owner of Pacific (full brother to Bertrand,) says, that Cotton's colt De Kalb, by Pacific, that won the purse at Clarksville and the stake at Nashville, (half of him afterwards sold for \$1000,) can be backed for any sum his friends can command, to run from two to four miles and repeat, over the Nashville course, against *any colt in America!*

PARTRIDGES WANTED.

"The subscriber will give \$1.50 a dozen for all the partridges which may be brought to him, alive and unhurt, with the wing feathers unpulled; provided they are not caught within four miles of him. His object being to increase their number in the neighbourhood.

"Dec. 8, 1831."

This notice is a literal copy of one which I found affixed to the door of the post office of a little village in eastern Virginia, and signed by a highly respected and intelligent gentleman in its vicinity. Having no authority to extend the circulation of his advertisement, I am necessarily compelled, alike through delicacy and politeness, from disclosing his name. He is reported to be a good shot and an ardent lover of the spirit-stirring excitement of partridge shooting. The advertisement is highly patriotic, and, if generally imitated, would be an efficient means in checking the desolating tariff which an unkind winter has thrown around the hitherto numerous *coveys* of Virginia. A legal gentleman, to whom I mentioned the subject, pleasantly remarked, that he thought such a scheme embraced all the honour, all the spirit, and all the equity of the game laws. W.

[The Editor of the Sporting Magazine unites cordially in the above sentiment of commendation, and will give *double the amount* on like conditions.]

GOHANNA served last season 157 mares. His terms were \$50 the season; \$60 to insure. Taking the *lowest* rate, the aggregate (gross) income would be \$7850;—Sir Charles and Timoleon standing in the same region of country.

LEVIATHAN went to 102 mares last season, and "it is confidently believed that from 95 to 100 were returned in foal." His terms were \$75 the season; \$100 to insure. At the lowest rate the aggregate amount would be \$7650.

Owners of covering (blooded) stallions are requested to furnish, for publication in the Turf Register, statements similar to the above, at the end of each season—stating the number of mares covered, with the prices, &c. By this means, they will not only enhance the value of their own horses, but will inspire others with the laudable desire of promoting the breed of that noble animal.

JOHN RICHARDS.—A portraiture, engraved by Longacre, and a memoir of this distinguished racer, will appear in our next. In the meantime it gives us pleasure to state, that his pedigree has been given, with strong evidence of its authenticity, by which it appears that his dam was by RATLER, a horse that was run with success, when a colt, by Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, under the name of *Rattle*. (See memoir of Black Maria, p. 221.) He by Shark, out of Lady Legs, (Collector's dam,) by Centinel.

SALES OF HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

St. Martinsville, Lou. Dec. 5, 1831.

I would beg to suggest the propriety of your publishing in your valuable work, the prices of the different grades of the blood horse, fillies, mares in foal, &c. This would be satisfactory to many of your subscribers in this country. We are forming societies, with a view of improving the breed of that noble animal.

J. H. T.

[It is not practicable to make up a price current of blood horses as of pounds of sugar or barrels of flour; but, as we have before said, we should be glad to be furnished with an account of the actual sales of all full bred animals that our correspondents can furnish us with.]

RACE COURSES, RULES OF RACING, &c. &c.

[Within the last two years public attention has been turned to the value of the racing stock of horses in our country, and to the best means of keeping it pure and of improving what we have of it. It is now generally admitted, that for almost every purpose a large proportion of the pure blood is attended with striking advantages—for the saddle, especially, and for every kind of harness, not excepting the wagon and the plough. Whilst the pure blood gives more speed every where; it ensures in hot climates and weather much greater power of endurance. But if it were not for race courses and the prizes and honours they confer, the pure blood would soon be lost. Indiscriminate crosses would lead to infinite confusion, and depreciation speedily ensue. Such has been the effect in Maryland. Where are now to be found any of the valuable stock which abounded in this state in the days of the Formans, the Ogles, the Ridgelys, the Spriggs, the Duckets, the Bowies, the Wrights, the Ringolds, the Duvalls, &c. &c. &c? Scarcely a remnant is to be found, and every remnant is of *precious value*, if its *purity can be established*.

The public appears to be aware of these facts, and accordingly racing is reviving and new race courses are being established throughout the country.

In many places the subject is new, and those engaged in forming associations are unacquainted with the rules for their government. Those which regulate the Central Course will be found in the 2d vol. of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, page 16. They have since undergone some amendments, and will be republished next spring. In the meantime we submit the following, which were prepared by an experienced hand, for the Union Course, at Long Island. Untoward circumstances have, we believe, prevented the reorganization of that Club, and we submit the rules, which were already in type, for the consideration of those who may be forming new Clubs, so far as they may be adapted to their particular circumstances. We must take this occasion to add the suggestion, that if it be important to have all race courses of uniform length, so is it to have UNIFORM WEIGHTS. To establish, as far as possible, an uniform RACING CODE, let each Club give authority to some one of its members, to meet next spring on the Central Course, there to unite in a convention for drawing up and promulgating a set of rules, &c. best calculated to insure honourable management and prosperity to the American turf.]

SECTION 1. That the Proprietor of the course, or other person duly appointed as Clerk of the course, shall keep a match book, day book, or record of racing transactions or decisions, and book of bettings, at the club house, (so called) on the race ground, open to the inspection of the subscribers or members of the club, (in case there should be one;) receive the stakes, collect the entrance money, and be responsible for all money thus received or collected.

2. That an account of all horses to run each day, for any purse, plate, subscription or stake, shall be noted in the day book; and all rules or orders, made from time to time, shall be registered therein, as also all daily occurrences of note.

3. That all matches, subscriptions or sweepstakes, to be run at any future meeting, or during a present meeting, shall, as soon as made or entered into, be specifically reported to the keeper of the match book, by one of the parties interested, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the keeper of the match book to enter and register the same; setting forth the names of the respective parties, the age, description or pedigree, of each horse, gelding, mare or filly, the amount of each stake or subscription, the amount of the forfeit, and the conditions fully.

4. That where any match, subscription or sweepstake, is made or entered into, at any period prior to the day on which the same is to be run, each stake or subscription shall be paid to the keeper of the match book, or other person appointed to receive the same, by 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the day previous to such race, who shall immediately mark the payments to the credit of the name or names of the person or persons thus paying; *unless* the parties, by mutual consent, signify to the keeper of the match book their assent to dispense with making stakes.

But where a match, subscription or sweepstake, happens to be made or entered into on the same day on which it is to be run, the same shall forthwith be reported to the keeper of the match book in such manner and specific form as will enable him to make a full and correct entry thereof; and the respective stakes or subscriptions shall forthwith be paid or deposited, and entered accordingly, *unless* the parties agree, as aforesaid, to dispense with making stakes.

5. All stakes shall be made in cash or current bank bills, and in no other shape, without the consent of the party or parties concerned, or on whose account such stakes are to be made. And in default thereof, and in default of making good any respective stake, at the time and in the manner set forth in this and the preceding section, the person making default shall forfeit in like manner as if he had not produced his colt, filly, horse, mare or gelding to start; and shall have no claim to the stake or stakes, even though his colt, filly, horse, mare or gelding, should have started and come first. And this to remain as an established rule, *unless* such person has previously obtained the consent of the party, or of all the parties respectively, with whom he is engaged, to dispense with his making his stake, as aforesaid.

N. B. This rule does not extend to bets, which are to be paid and received as if no such omission had happened.

6. That all forfeits unpaid before starting for any match, subscription or sweepstake, shall be paid to the keeper of the match book, or such other person appointed to receive them, and the same by him duly noted, before 7 o'clock in the evening of the day such forfeits are determined. And that no person shall be allowed to start any horse, mare or gelding, for any purse, plate, match, subscription or sweepstake, unless he shall have paid all former stakes and forfeits to the keeper of the match book by 7 o'clock of the evening prior to the day of starting.

7. That one meeting at least shall be held in October, and the like in May; that each meeting continue three days, and be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday; and that the regular purses or prizes, as well as all matches, not exceeding \$1000 each stake, subscriptions or sweepstakes, not exceeding \$500 each, be run for on those days, *unless* the consent of the Proprietor of the course be first obtained to the contrary, or unless it should be deemed expedient to postpone the race of any day on account of bad weather.

8. That it shall be the duty of the keeper of the match book to make a list of all matches, subscriptions or sweepstakes, to be run for during each meeting; together with a copy of all stakes to be made, and the day and hour of showing, staking and entering, which shall be fixed up on the Monday immediately previous to the first day of each meeting, in the club room, at the race course, and in the Judges' stand at the starting post, and continue there each day of the meeting, as notice for staking, showing and entering, and no other shall be insisted upon.

9. That the keeper of the match book shall, at 5 o'clock of Monday evening of the week in which each meeting is to be held, and at 5 o'clock each evening during the meeting, read aloud in the club room a list of all the purses, plates, matches, subscriptions or sweepstakes, entered on the match book, or day book, to be run the day following, together with that of the horses entered to run for the same; and the owner of each horse entered to run for any purse, plate, match, subscription or sweepstake, contained in the

list, shall then declare whether his horse is intended to run or not, which declaration shall be deemed obligatory, if in the affirmative, unless the horse be taken ill or matched; and if in the negative, his name shall be erased from the list. And after the book of entries for the day is closed, no horse shall be allowed to enter for any purse, plate or prize, upon payment of double entrance money.

10. That the first time any horse, mare, colt, filly or gelding, shall enter for any purse, plate, prize, match, subscription or sweepstake, upon this course, he or she shall show at the club house, or other place appointed as the place of entry; and then and there pass an examination as to age, by the keeper of the match book, or some other person appointed by him, or the managers or stewards, for that purpose, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the day previous to that on which he or she is intended to run, at which examination the owner shall deliver a certificate of the age, marks and pedigree, as fully as can be obtained, which shall be duly registered; excepting such horse, mare, colt, filly or gelding, is matched to run on the day of entrance, so as to interfere with the time of entering, in which case he or she shall show and pass an examination, and produce the certificate, within one hour after the engagement is over; and in default of so doing, shall be subject to all the forfeiture which would have incurred for not having brought due weight to the scale, unless an aged horse or have carried weight as such.

11. That the Proprietor of the course, or keeper of the match book or day book, shall fix the hour each day on which any purse, plate, match, subscription or sweepstake, shall be run for.

12. That the ground cannot be engaged for trials more than two days during any one week, and then only for one hour during each day, by the proprietor of any stable of running horses, who must make application to the Proprietor, or Clerk of the course, for the use of the ground for that purpose, who will grant it if not previously engaged. And whenever the ground is thus engaged for a trial, intimation thereof being given by affixing a notice on the gates of the course, or other appropriate places, all owners of horses, grooms, trainers, feeders, stable boys, and all other persons whatever, must withdraw from the ground and the neighbourhood thereof, and in default or neglect of so doing, be subject to the censure and penalties set forth hereafter in the 13th and 14th sections.

13. That any member, or subscriber, who may be discovered watching a private trial, or procuring any person to watch the same, after an application had been made for the use of the ground, and due notice thereof given, as specified in the 12th preceding section, who, upon complaint thereof being made to the Clerk of the course, stewards or managers, and upon an investigation had by them, or by a committee named for that purpose, shall be convicted thereof, shall have his name erased from the list of members or subscribers, and never again be admitted; and no horse in which he shall thereafter be directly or indirectly interested, or owner of, in whole or in part, or concerned in as trainer, or otherwise, be permitted to start for any purse, prize or plate, or to enter into any match, subscription or sweepstake, to be run over this course. And any person, not a member or subscriber, who, it may be shown to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the course, or the stewards or managers, has been guilty of watching any trial, or procuring any person to watch the same, as aforesaid, subsequent to the adoption of these rules and regulations, shall be debarred of ever becoming a member of this association, or a subscriber to this course.

14. That in case any gentleman who keeps running horses has cause to complain of any trainer, feeder, rider, groom boy, or other person employed by him, or entrusted with the knowledge of trials, of having discovered them, directly or indirectly, by betting, or wilfully, in any other way, (unless allowed so to do by his employer or master;) or if any person, as aforesaid, living with any gentleman, shall be discovered in watching any trial

himself, or procuring any other person so to do, or by any unfair means whatever, endeavouring to discover any trial or trials, on such complaint being carried to the Clerk of the course, or to any one of the stewards or managers, he is to summon a meeting of not less than six members or subscribers, or gentlemen conversant with turf matters, as soon as convenient, who shall appoint a committee of three to examine into the accusation; and in case they shall be of opinion that the person, or persons, is, or are guilty of it, then the person, or persons, so found guilty, shall be dismissed from the service of his or their employer or master, and shall not be employed by any member of the Jockey Club, or any subscriber to this course, in any capacity whatever. Nor shall any horse, &c. fed or rode by him or them, or in the care or management of which he is, or they are concerned, be suffered to start for purse, plate, match, subscription or sweepstake; and the names of such persons as are found guilty shall be entered on the day book, and made known, by being inserted in a paper for that purpose, to be fixed up in the club room.

15. Whereas, the seducing a trainer, groom or rider, from his employment, or enticing him, or inducing him to leave his employer, more especially during the time of training, may be attended with evil and serious consequences to any gentleman keeping running horses, and may be the means of deranging his establishment so far even as to prevent his bringing his horses in proper order to the starting post, therefore, it is ordered, that if any member or subscriber, or any trainer, groom or rider, or other person whatever, seduce or entice, any trainer, feeder, groom, rider or stable boy, in the employment of any gentleman or person keeping running horses, to leave his said employer, or employ or procure any other person so to do, or hire or employ any such trainer, feeder, groom, rider or stable boy, while in the employment of any gentleman keeping running horses, or before the said trainer, feeder, groom, rider or stable boy, has been duly discharged by his said employer, he shall be deemed guilty of unfair and improper conduct, and shall be subject to be complained of to the Clerk of the course, or to the stewards or managers, in like manner as set forth in the 13th and 14th preceding sections, which complaint shall in like manner be investigated, and if convicted thereof, he or they shall be subject to the like penalties and privations, as set forth in said 13th and 14th sections.

16. That no gentleman, or his groom or trainer, shall try the horse of any other person, except that of his declared confederate, with any horse of his own, or in his possession; or shall borrow or hire any horse, &c. not belonging to his avowed confederate, to run in any private trial, without giving notice of such trial, before it shall be run, to the Clerk of the course or keeper of the day book, setting forth a description of the horse or horses, or their pedigrees, with the names of their owners, and cause the same to be entered on the day book, or other book kept for that purpose; and no persons to be deemed confederates who have not declared themselves, by causing their names to be registered as such, by the Clerk of the course, or keeper of the day book.

17. That the course and exercise ground be divided by an actual line of demarkation, so as to afford two distinct tracks. That the part next to the poles or railing be the *race track*, and the other the *exercise ground*. That the race track be kept solely and exclusively for *races* and *actual trials*; the latter to take place only after regular application made to the Clerk of the course, or Proprietor, and permission obtained, according to the rule prescribed in the 12th section. And any member, groom, trainer, or other person, running any race or trial thereon, or exercising any horse thereon, or causing him to be exercised thereon, without permission thus first obtained, shall forfeit and pay, to the Clerk of the course, \$20 for each horse, and for each and every offence; and in the event of refusing to pay said forfeit, shall be precluded from ever thereafter bringing any horse on the ground, and no horse in which he is in any way interested, either as owner,

trainer, groom or rider, be allowed to exercise or race thereon, until such fine be paid.

18. In the event of a Jockey Club being formed, they shall meet annually at the club house, on the race ground, at 12 o'clock, A.M. on the Monday of the week of the first spring meeting, for the purpose of transacting business, and that they dine together on that day. That three members of the Club be then appointed stewards, or managers, for the ensuing year, to commence their office on the day following. One new steward to be appointed every year on the Monday of the week of the first spring meeting, by the steward who quits on that day, subject to the approbation of the members of the Jockey Club then present. The first and second vacancy of the three stewards first appointed, to be settled by drawing lots, and ever afterwards the senior steward is to quit his office on the Monday of the week of the first spring meeting annually.

19. That all disputes, relative to racing, shall for the future be determined by the three stewards or managers, or by the Clerk of the course and two referees nominated by him, and two referees to be chosen by the parties concerned. If there should be only two stewards present, they are to fix upon a third person, in lieu of the absent steward.

20. Any person conceiving himself aggrieved by any decision of the Clerk of the course, or of the stewards, may appeal to a general meeting of the Jockey Club, (in the event of one sitting,) who, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the course, or the stewards, or any one of them to convene, upon being requested by the party considering himself so aggrieved; and they shall proceed forthwith to hear and decide upon the matter in appeal. That at least thirteen members be present, a majority of whose votes shall govern. And in case no jockey club exist, then the Proprietor, or Clerk of the course, shall summon six subscribers, or gentlemen of respectability, to hear and decide the appeal.

21. That the members of the Jockey Club shall be elected by ballot, which ballot shall take place at the club room on any day in any meeting. That each candidate be proposed by a member and seconded by a member, and the names put up in the club room and entered on the day book at least one day preceding the ballot, as notice thereof. That nine members at least be present at the ballot, and that two black balls exclude.

22. That each member, or subscriber, subscribe for three years. That the yearly subscription be twenty dollars, payable in equal semi-annual instalments, on or before the Monday of the week of the first spring and first fall meetings, to the Clerk of the course, or such person as may be appointed to receive the same; and that, in consideration thereof, they shall be allowed to pass the gates of the course, with saddle horse, or carriage, and introduce the ladies and children, which compose their respective families, free of further charge, and have admission to the stand and that part of the course within the picket and draw gates.

23. That in the event of a Club being formed, the Clerk of the course and the stewards produce their accounts annually on the Monday of the first spring meeting, and be accountable to the Club for all the money which may have been received by them in right of the Club.

24. That no person, a resident of the states of New York or New Jersey, who is not a subscriber prior to the meeting then held, shall be allowed to run any trial upon the race track, or make use of the exercise ground, or run for any purse or plate, at said meeting, without first producing a certificate of permission from the stewards, or Clerk of the course, and paying to the Clerk of the course double entrance fees and half a year's subscription.

25. No member or subscriber shall enter the horse of any other person who is not a subscriber; nor any horse of which he is not the owner of, in whole or in part, and of which he has not been the owner of, in whole or in

part, for the four months then last past, unless he has trained the said horse, and enters and runs him for his own account.

26. Any person residing beyond the limits of the state of New York or New Jersey, although neither a member or subscriber, may join in any match, subscription or sweepstake, or enter a horse to run for any purse or plate, upon payment of the usual entrance money, and upon obtaining permission from the stewards, or Clerk of the course: *Provided*, such horse is not owned by an inhabitant of the states of New York or New Jersey, not a member or subscriber, or by some person heretofore excluded from this course.

27. That no persons except subscribers, or such as have tickets of admission, shall be permitted to occupy the stand reserved for subscribers; nor shall any other be permitted to go within that part of the track enclosed by the picket fence and draw gates, except the grooms or trainers, or owners of the horses, actually engaged in the race then going on. And no groom shall be allowed to introduce more than four assistants.

General Rules concerning Horse Racing.

The Clerk of the course, or other competent person, expressly appointed, ought in all cases to start the horses and place them as they come in.

320 rods are a mile.

40 rods are a distance when running heats of four miles.

30 rods are a distance when running heats of three miles.

20 rods when running heats of two miles.

10 rods when running heats of one mile.

15 rods when running heats of one mile, the best three out of five.

4 inches are a hand.

14 lbs. are a stone.

1. Catch weights are, each party to appoint any person to ride without weighing.

2. Give-and-take plates are, fourteen hands to carry a stated weight; all above or under to carry extra, or be allowed the proportion of 7 lbs. for an inch.

3. A whip plate is weight for age and weight for inches.

4. A post match is to insert the age of the horse in the articles, and to run any horse of that age, without declaring what horse till you come to the post to start.

5. A handicap match is for A. B. and C. to put an equal sum into a hat. C. is the handicapper—makes a match for A. and B. who, when they have perused it, put their hands into their pockets, and draw them out closed; then they open them together, and if both have money in their hands, the match is confirmed; if neither have money it is no match. In both cases the handicapper draws all the money out of the hat; but if one has money in his hand and the other none, then it is no match, and he that has money in his hand is entitled to the deposit in the hat.

6. The horse that has his head at the ending post first wins the heat.

7. Riders must ride their horses to the weighing post to weigh, and he that dismounts before, or wants weight, is distanced.

8. If a rider fall from his horse, and the horse be rode in by a person that is of sufficient weight, he will take place the same as if it had not happened: *Provided*, he go back to the place where the rider fell.

9. Horse plates or shoes not allowed in the weight. Horses not entitled to start without producing a proper certificate of their age, if required, at the time appointed in the articles, except where aged horses are included; and in that case, a *junior* horse may enter without a certificate: *Provided*, he carry the same weight as the ages.

10. All bets are for the best of the plate, if nothing is said to the contrary.

11. For the best of the plate, where there are three heats run, the horse is second that wins one.

12. For the best of the heats, the horse is second that beats the other twice out of three times, though he does not win a heat.

13. A confirmed bet cannot be off without mutual consent.

14. Either of the betters may demand stakes to be made, and, on refusal, declare the bet void.

15. If a party be absent on the day of running, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent party. If no person consent to it, the bet may be declared void.

16. Bets agreed to pay or receive in town, or at any other particular place, cannot be declared off on the course.

17. If a match be made for a particular day in any meeting, and the parties agree to change the day, all bets must stand; but if run in a different meeting, the bets made before the alteration are void.

18. The person who lays the odds has a right to choose his horse or the field.

19. When a person has chosen his horse, the field is what starts against him; but there is no field without one starts with him.

20 and 21. If odds are laid without mentioning the horse before it is over, it must be determined as the bets were at the time of making it.

22. Bets made in running are not determined till the plate is won, if *that* heat is not mentioned at the time of betting.

23. When a plate is won by two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the places they are in the second heat.

24. Horses running on the wrong side of the post, and not turning back, distanced.

25. Horses drawn before the plate is won, are distanced.

26. Horses distanced, if their riders cross or strike, or use any other foul play, or take the track before he is clear of the other horse, and the next best horse declared winner; and such jockey shall never again be permitted to ride for any purse or plate upon this course.

27. A bet made after the heat is over, if the horse betted on does not start, it is no bet.

28. When three horses have each won a heat, they only must start for a fourth, and the preference between them will be determined by it, there being before no difference between them.

29. No distance in a fourth heat.

30. Bets determined, though the horse does not start, when the words "absolutely," "run or pay," or "play or pay," are made use of in bettings; viz: "I bet that Mr. A's horse Sampson 'absolutely' wins the king's plate at Newmarket, next meeting;" the bet is lost though he does not start, and won though he goes over the course himself.

31. In running of heats, if it cannot be decided which is first, the heat goes for nothing, and they may all start again, except it be in the last heat, and then it must be between the two horses, that if either had won the race would have been over; but if between two, that the race might have been determined, then it is no heat, and the others may all start again.

32. Horses that forfeit are the beaten horses, where it is "run or pay."

33. Bets made on horses winning any number of plates that year, remain in force until the first day of May.

34. Money given to have a bet laid, not returned if not run.

35. To propose a bet, and say "done" first to it, the person that replies "done" to it, makes it a confirmed bet.

36. Matches and bets are void on the decease of either party, before they are determined.

37. No horse shall carry more than five pounds over his stipulated weight without the judges being informed of it.

38. No two or more horses, trained or owned by the same person, either solely or in partnership, shall be permitted to start for the same purse when heats are run.

39. Every horse must be ready to start precisely at the time mentioned in the advertisement of the race, and shall be allowed thirty minutes between every heat, and in weighing shall be allowed one pound for wastage.

40. No combination or partnership in running will be permitted. If, therefore, any horse shall win a purse, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the judges, before the purse is paid, that such horse did run in partnership with any other horse, the purse shall go to the *fair* winner; and the owner (and rider, if found accessory) of such horse shall thenceforward not be permitted to start a horse on this course.

41. Horses shall take their ages from May-day; that is, a horse foaled any time in the year 1830 will be deemed a year old on the 1st of May, 1831.

The following weights are to be carried over the Union course.

An aged horse,	- - - - -	126 lbs.
Six years old,	- - - - -	121 lbs.
Five years old,	- - - - -	114 lbs.
Four years old,	- - - - -	108 lbs.
Three years old,	- - - - -	90 lbs.
Mares, fillies and geldings, allowed	- - - - -	3 lbs.

The weights carried on the Central Course are:—

Two years old,	- - - - -	a feather.
Three years old,	- - - - -	86 lbs.
Four years old,	- - - - -	100 lbs.
Five years old,	- - - - -	110 lbs.
Six years old,	- - - - -	118 lbs.
Seven years old, and upwards,	- - - - -	124 lbs.
An allowance of 3 lbs. to mares and geldings.		

ROWING MATCH NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

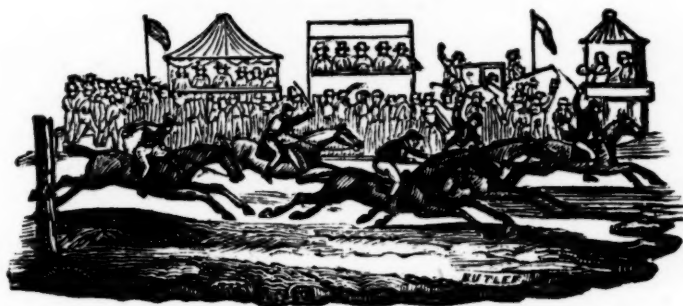
A short time since, a number of gentlemen assembled at the Point House Piers, to witness a rather novel race. There were nine batteaux entered, each rowed by one man, with a pair of sculls. The distance two and a half miles down and return—the batteau first in to be entitled to a purse of \$20, or a new boat of the same value. The prize was handsomely won by Mr. George Bastian, who came in some 20 yards ahead.—They came in in the following order:

First batteau,	- - - - -	Geo. Bastian,
Second do.	- - - - -	Jos. Volmer.
Third do.	- - - - -	Jas. Brandt.
Fourth do.	- - - - -	Jno. Fesmire.
Fifth do.	- - - - -	Hy. Young.
Sixth do.	- - - - -	Jno. Easterday.
Seventh do.	- - - - -	Saml. Rhodes.
Eighth do.	- - - - -	Jno. Potts.
Ninth do.	- - - - -	Nath. McCulloch.

Whole distance (5 miles) performed in 45 minutes with ease.

FOOT RACE.

An excellent race of 120 yards was run near Knutsford, Cheshire, Oct. 3d, between Richard Stockton, *alias* the Forrester, and the Manchester Sand-boy, for £25 a side. Heavy betting took place, but in the result it was so close that it was pronounced by the referee to be a *dead heat*. It is expected they will be matched again. The distance was run in thirteen seconds. Should the Forrester prove successful on the second race, he will be matched against Isaac Bisse. [Late English paper.]



RACING CALENDAR.

WARRENTON (Va.) RACES,

Commenced on Wednesday, 28th September, 1831.

First day, purse \$200; two mile heats.

Mr. Henry Shacklett's b. f. Pest, by Carolinian; four years old,	1	1
Major Lewis's ch. f. Floretta, (a little lame,) by Ratler; four years old,	2	dr.

Track deep and muddy.

Second day, purse \$300; three mile heats.

Mr. Lufborough's ch. c. Ace of Diamonds, by Rob Roy; dam		
Major Lewis's Flora, by Ball's Florizel; three years old,	1	1
Mr. Bayle's ch. h. Richard, by Old Ratler; aged,	2	2
Col. Walden's bl. c. Black Jack, by Carolinian; four years old,	3	3

This was a very fast (considering the state of the ground,) and interesting race between the Rob Roy colt and Richard. The second heat was, however, won in good style by the Ace of Diamonds. Richard was the favourite at starting.

Third day, purse \$150; mile heats, best three in five.

Mr. Lufborough's ch. c. Rokeby, by Rob Roy; four years old,	2	3	1	1	1
Major Lewis's ch. g. Loudon, by Clifton; four years old,	1	4	4	2	2
Mr. Hickerson's br. h. Little Prince, by Potomac; five years old,	4	1	3	3	4
Mr. M'Nish's ch. c. Warrenton, by Gracchus; four years old,	5	5	2	4	3
Mr. Fisher's b. m. Queen of Diamonds, by Young Archibald; six years old,	3	2	5	dr.	

Warrenton was the favourite at starting.—Time kept, but not preserved. Track still heavy.

FRANKLIN COURSE RACES,

Commenced on Thursday, November 10th.

A sweepstakes. Ten entered at \$100; mile heats. Colts entered when foaled; four dead, two paid forfeit, four started; purse \$500.

Beverly Reese's ch. f. Cora, by Timoleon; dam by Conqueror,	1	1
R. Desha's br. f. Caledonia, by Stockholder; dam by Pacolet,	2	2
Haman Critz's bl. f. Roxana, by Timoleon; dam by Oscar,	3	dis.
Searcy D. Sharp's b. f. Betsey Baker, by Timoleon; dam by Eagle,	dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 2 m. 4 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 3 s:

Track heavy—it having rained the evening before.

WARRENTON (N. C.) RACES,

Commenced October 25, 1831.

First day, sweepstakes for three year olds, \$50 each; mile heats.

Mr. Smith's ch. f. Roxana, by Archy; dam by Atlantic; 83 lbs. 1 1

Mr. P. R. Davis' ch. f. by Archy; out of Saluda and Escape's dam, - - - 3 2

Mr. M. Alexander's ch. f. by Eclipse; out of Columbia, by Archy, - - - 2 3

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 58 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 1 s.—A pretty race, but won easily.

The track very heavy.

Second day, proprietor's purse, \$150; two mile heats.

Mr. Williamson's ch. h. McDuff, by Washington, five years old, 110 lbs. - - - 4 1 1

Capt. Harrison's ch. f. by Arab, four years old, 97 lbs. 3 5 2

Mr. Bullock's b. f. by Archy, three years old, 83 lbs. - 2 3 3

Mr. Somervell's b. c. by Arab, four years old, 100 lbs. 5 2 4

Mr. West's Tom Browne, by Washington, five years old, 110 lbs. - - - 1 4 dr.

Mr. Long's b. c. by Marion, three years old, 86 lbs. flew in the 2d mile of the first heat when ahead.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 10 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 9 s.—3d heat, 4 m. 12 s.

Track still heavier.

Third day, jockey club purse, No. 1, \$200; three mile heats.

Mr. Gee's b. m. Pandora, (full sister to Marion,) five years old, 107 lbs. - - - 1 1

Mr. Williamson's ch. m. Polly Kennedy, by Napoleon, five years old, 107 lbs. - - - 3 2

Mr. Harrison's ch. m. Sally Harwell, by Virginian, five years old, 107 lbs. - - - 2 3

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 14 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 10 s.

Fourth day, jockey club purse, No. 2, \$150, tickets; mile heats.

Mr. Pope's b. m. Avarilla, by Archy, four years old, 97 lbs. - 1 1

R. H. Long's b. f. Slazy, by Muckle John, three years old, 83 lbs. 3 2

Wm. M. West's ch. h. Hudibras, by Archy, 4 years old, 100 lbs. 2 3

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 59 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 2 s.

The course continued to be unusually heavy throughout the week; yet, upon the whole, the race of each day was more interesting than has been witnessed here for some years past.

FLORENCE (Alab.) RACES.

First day, three mile heats.

Capt. Davis's ch. h. Brunswick, - - - 1 1

Col. Elliot's gr. m. Maid of Lisbon, - - - 2 2

Maj. Neale's ch. m. Sally Pope, - - - 3 3

Second day, two mile heats.

Col. Elliot's b. m. Parasol, - - - 2 1 1

Mr. Palmer's ch. h. Count Badger, - - - 3 3 2

Capt. Davis's ch. h. Sam Patch, - - - 1 2 3

Third day, one mile heats.

Mr. Hamilton's b. h. John Miller, - - - 1 1

Mr. Jackson's ch. h. Larry O'Gaff, - - - 2 2

Capt. Davis's roan m. Polly Ballew, - - - 3 3

Track heavy and time slow.

HUNTSVILLE JOCKEY CLUB FALL RACES,

Commenced on Tuesday, the 8th of November.

First day, three mile heats; three horses started, viz:

John G. Perry's horse Wild-Bill-of-the-Woods, four years old, by Archy; dam by Gallatin.

James W. Camp's horse Longwaist, 4 years old, by Archy; dam by Pacolet.

Nicholas Davis's horse Brunswick, four years old, by Timoleon.

Won by Wild-Bill-of-the-Woods, with much ease, in two heats.

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 4 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 52 s.

Second day, purse \$300; two mile heats.

Col. Camp's mare Polly Powell, five years old, - - 1 1

John Connally's mare Molly Long, four years old, - - 3 2

John B. Carter's mare Piano, three years old, - - 2 3

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 55 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 51 s.

Third day, purse \$200; one mile heats.

Maj. Davis's Sam Patch, - - - 1 1

Col. Camp's Anvillina Smith, - - - 2 2

John Kinkle's Blue Wolf, - - - 3 dis.

John Connally's Fanny Flirt, - - - 4 dis.

Jos. Rudd's Desdemona, after running a short distance, fell and lost her rider. She continued to run, keeping the track throughout;—the 2d best.

Time, 1st heat, 2 m. 11 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 11 s.

Fourth day, purse \$250; one mile heats, the best three in five—every horse carrying his proper weight, and free for all horses.

Three started, and won by Col. Camp's Polly Powell, beating Perry's Wild-Bill-of-the-Woods and Connally's mare Lady Slipper, in four heats.

Ten to one were offered on Wild-Bill against the field.

MOUNT PLEASANT (Tenn.) RACES,

Commenced November 16th, 1831.

First day, a sweepstakes; 1 mile heats; \$100 entrance; 3 horses started, viz:

Willis H. Boddies' g. by Oscar; dam by Truxton, - 2 1 1

Mr. Coxe's g. (blood unknown) - - - 1 2 2

Mr. Shegog's b. g. by Stump the Dealer, - - - 3 dis.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 53½ s.—2d heat, 1 m. 56½ s.—3d heat, 2 m. 2 s.

Track in fine order.

Second day, three mile heats, for the jockey club money, purse worth \$395; four horses started, viz:

Mr. Davis's f. Aurora, by Stockholder; three years old; 93 lbs. 3 1 1

Col. Elliott's Lisbon Maid, by Napoleon; dam by Pacolet; 83 lbs. - - - 4 2 2

Maj. Bibb's Marshal Ney, 4 years old, by Stockholder; 100 lbs. 2 4 3

Gen. R. Desha's Murat, by Stockholder; four years old; 100 lbs. 1 3 4

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 58 s.—2d, 5 m. 58 s.—3d, 5 m. 56 s.—Track in fine order.

Third day, for the jockey club money, purse worth \$210; two mile heats; three horses started, viz:

Gen. R. Desha's Rattle Cash, by Stockholder; dam Josephine's dam; four years old; 97 lbs. - - - 2 1 1

Col. Elliott's Parasol, by Napoleon, out of Jerry's dam; four years old; 97 lbs. - - - 3 3 2

H. Davis's h. Patrick Darley, four years old; 100 lbs. - 1 2 3

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 12½ s.—2d, 3 m. 54 s.—3d, 4 m. 2 s.—Track heavy.

Fourth day, a sweepstakes race; mile heats; three started, viz:

Mr. Neely's stud colt, three years old, by Neal's Archy, - 2 1 1

Thos. Wortham's gr. c. three years old; (blood unknown,) 1 2 2

Mr. Goodrum's c. by Timoleon, - - - 3 dis.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 53 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 3 s.—3d heat, 2 m. 9 s.

Track in very fine order.

WESLEY NIXON, Secretary.

KINGWOOD (N. J.) RACES.

There was a considerable display of speed on Mr. Hoppock's course, at Kingwood, N. J. on the 23d and 24th of November. Prince Leopold, Mr. Frost's horse, took the purse on the first day; and Independence, Mr. Badger's horse, took the second.

First day, two mile heats.

Leopold,	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Independence,	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Tom Bowser,	-	-	-	-	1	3	dis.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 55 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 58 s.—3d heat, 5 m.

Second day, one mile heats.

Independence,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Tom Bowser,	-	-	-	-	1	2	dr.
Pilot,	-	-	-	-	3	dis.	—cantered.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 49 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 51 s.

COLUMBIA (S. C.) RACES,

Commenced on 10th January, 1832.

On Monday, January 9th, 1832, the day preceding the annual races, the colt races took place.

A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old; \$100 entrance; two mile heats; eight entered, two dead, four paid forfeit, and two started, viz:

Col. Singleton's ch. c. Godolphin, by Eclipse; dam by Hephestion, - - - - - 1 1

Col. Spann's ch. f. by Eclipse, out of Grey Girl, by Buzzard, - 2 2

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 2 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 6 s.

First day, four mile heats; purse \$430.

Col. Wm. R. Johnson's ch. f. Trifle, by Sir Charles; dam by Cicero; three years old, - - - - - 1 1

Col. Singleton's b. f. by Crusader; dam by Hephestion; three years old, - - - - - 2 2

Time, 1st heat, 8 m. 15 s.—2d heat, 8 m. 20 s.—Won easily.

Second day, three mile heats; purse \$320.

Col. Singleton's ch. c. Godolphin, by Eclipse; dam Sylph, by Hephestion; three years old, - - - - - 1 1

Col. Johnson's ch. f. Annette, by Sir Charles; four years old, - 2 2

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 58 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 1 s.

Third day, two mile heats; purse \$215.

Col. J. R. Spann's ch. c. Muckle John, by Muckle John; four years old, - - - - - 1 1

Col. R. Adams's ch. f. Tapsalal, by Crusader; dam by Hephestion, - - - - - 3 2

Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. f. Annette, by Sir Charles; four years old, - - - - - 2 dr.

Mr. James Rives's ch. c. Sour Krout, by Rob Roy; dam by Hephestion; three years old, - - - - - dis.

Mr. Woodward's gr. f. Water Witch, by Rob Roy; dam by Virginius; three years old, - - - - - dis.

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 56 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 4 s.

The handicap race was not run, no entries being made. The club gave \$50 for a race, two miles out, which was won by Col. Adams's ch. f. Tapsalal, beating Mr. Woodward's ch. f. by Murat; and another \$50, for mile heats, which was won by Col. Adams's gr. c. Cuffee, beating Gold-digger and Water Witch.

Clara Fisher and the Bonnets o' Blue were both here, keeping each other in check, and were the admiration of all lovers of fine horses.

The Columbia course is 1 mile 10 feet.

N. RAMSAY, Secretary.

TURF REGISTER.

ZAMOR

Was bred by Governor R. Wright, of Maryland. He was purchased of him, at two years old, by John S. Skinner, Esq. (Editor of the Turf Register and Sporting Magazine;) by him sold to General Callender Irvine of Philadelphia; from whom he was purchased by his present owners. He is a true Medley grey; of great muscle, sinew and bone, and of great symmetry; full 15 hands 1 inch high, and of a form indicating great power and action. He was foaled on the 26th of February, 1824.

He was got by Silver Heels.

His dam (Aurora) was by Governor Lloyd's Ving'tun.

His grandam (Pandora) by Col. John Tayloe's Grey Diomed.

His g. g. dam was by Hall's Union, also the dam of Edelin's Floretta.*

His g. g. g. dam by Leonidas.

His g. g. g. g. dam by the imported Othello.

His g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported Gorge's Juniper.

His g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported Morton's Traveller.

His g. g. g. g. g. g. g. dam was Colonel Tasker's imported and celebrated Selima, who was by the Godolphin Arabian. Her dam was by Old Fox; her grandam was by Flying Childers.

Silver Heels was by Gov. Ogle's Oscar, out of Pandora, as above. Oscar was by the imported Gabriel; his dam was Vixen, by Old Medley; his grandam was Col. Tayloe's Penelope, by Old Yorick; g. g. dam by Ranter; g. g. g. dam by Old Gift, &c. Gabriel, the sire of Oscar, (also of Post Boy, Harlequin, &c. &c.) was by Dorimont; his dam by Highflyer; grandam by Snap; (out of the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Planet, &c.) she by Shepherd's Crab; her dam (Miss Meredith) by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare. Cade by the Godolphin Arabian. The little Hartley

mare was by Bartlett's Childers, full brother of Flying Childers, and got by the Darley Arabian.

Ving'tun was by the imported Diomed, out of the dam of Black Maria. Black Maria's dam was by Clockfast, out of Burwell's noted Maria, who was by Dunmore's Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. Clockfast was by Gimcrack, (sire of Old Medley,) out of Miss Ingram, by Regulus, who was by the Godolphin Arabian. Gimcrack was by Cripple, and he by the Godolphin Arabian.

Grey Diomed was by Old Medley; he by Gimcrack; he by Cripple, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. Medley's dam was by Snap, and full sister to Sir Peter Teazle.

Hall's Union was by Gov. Eden's Slim, his dam by the imported Figure; his grandam by Dove, also imported; and his g. g. dam by Othello, out of Tasker's Selima, who was by the Godolphin Arabian.

Leonidas was by Governor Lloyd's Traveller; (who was by Morton's Traveller, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron;) Leonidas's dam was by Morton's Traveller, out of Tasker's Selima, who was by the Godolphin Arabian.

Othello (imported) was by Pantton's Crab, out of Miss Slammerkin, the Duke of Somerset's favourite brood mare.

Gorge's Juniper (imported) was by Babraham, who was a son of the Godolphin Arabian.

Morton's Traveller (imported) was by the celebrated O'Kelly's Eclipse; his dam by King Herod; grandam by Blank; g. g. dam by Old Cade, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. King Herod was by Tartar; his dam Cypron, by Blaze, a son of the great Flying Childers. Blank was by the Godolphin Arabian.

Zamor, it is thus seen, is traced, without a flaw on the dam's side, to Tasker's Selima, by the Godolphin

* In publishing the pedigree of Silver Heels, the sire of Zamor, in the last number, the mare by Hall's Union is stated to be *out of the dam of Floretta*. She was the dam of Floretta.

Editor.

Arabian. All his progenitors (male and female) were celebrated race nags, at all distances, but particularly in four mile heats. His sire (Silver Heels) and his dam, (Aurora) and his grandam (Pandora) were fine runners. All the animals he traces to are on record in the American Farmer and in the Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, which works also give accounts of their racing. His own pedigree is on record in both; in the latter, at pages 111, 419, and 586, of the 1st volume. By referring to p. 586, it will be seen that he has various immediate crosses of the Medley blood in him, besides others, more remote, of the same blood as Medley; and, by tracing the blood of the distinguished animals he is descended from, on both sides, it will be seen, that he has innumerable direct crosses of Tasker's Selima and of the Godolphin Arabian. Gov. Ogle's Oscar, the sire of his sire; Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomed, the sire of his grandam; Gov. Lloyd's Vingt'un, the sire of his dam; Hall's Union, the sire of his g. g. dam; Floretta, who was out of that g. g. dam, were all, as is well known, distinguished runners. Indeed, he does not trace to a single animal that was not celebrated on the turf. Although not what is termed a large horse, he is much larger than most of the Medley family, which rarely reached 15 hands in height.

Zamor has been purchased, by a company of gentlemen, on account of the purity of his blood, and an unquestionable pedigree; and because of the large proportion of Medley blood he has in him. He is to stand, permanently, in Tennessee, under charge of Gen. R. Desha. All breeders agree as to the excellence of the Medley blood above all other crosses; but the breeders of Tennessee have shown the strongest disposition to retain and profit by it. Having been owned, since he was two years old, in Pennsylvania, in which state racing is prohibited by law, he has not himself been highly distinguished on the turf. He was, however, trained in New Jersey one season, (by Mr. Van Mater) viz:—at five years old, and ran, in that season, with the distem-

per on him, ten races. He lost two, and won eight of them; and in one of the eight races he won, he beat one of the two horses which had previously beaten him. He commenced covering last season (1830) only. He covered only the stock of his then owners, Gen. and Dr. Irvine.

Aurora, the dam of Zamor, is now owned by G. W. Jeffreys, Esq. of North Carolina, (author of the "Annals of the Turf," who has refused \$600 for a sucking colt from her;—the first she has had since he owned her.

Stud of J. H. Lee, Esq. of Orange county, Va.

FANNY COLE, a bright bay, very large, and in foal by Sir Charles. She was bred by Benj. Harrison, whose certificate of her pedigree is as follows: "She was got by Francisco, out of Sting, who was by Jack Andrews, out of Marigold, who was the dam of Wynn's famous four mile mare Malvina. Marigold was by Dungannon, and out of a thorough bred mare." Francisco was by Hambleton, who was imported by Lightfoot, out of Dixon's famous Nightingale, the dam of Doctor, &c. Fanny was twelve years old last grass.

ROXANA, a blood bay, one year old next grass, out of Kitty Clover, by Gohanna.—(For Kitty Clover, see No. 3, vol. 2, p. 151.)

FAIR FORRESTER, b. m. (bred in Chesterfield county, Va. and formerly the property of John Baker, Esq. of Petersburg, Va. Sold by him to Dr. Goodwin, of Southampton county, Va.) Foaled about the year 1814; by the imported horse Chance; Celia, by Symes's Old Wildair; Lady Bolingbroke.

Her produce:

B. f. POLL PEACHAM, by John Richards.—*John Baker, Esq.*

1829; dark br. f.	} <i>Dr. Goodwin.</i>
VESTAL , by Monsieur Tonson.	
1831; ch. c. CALMUC , by Timoleon.	
1832; in foal to Marion.	

CONTEST, b. h. was bred by Samuel Young, of Mecklenburgh county, Virginia; got by Virginian; his dam by Constitution; Bay Yankee; imported horse Diomed; Hayne's Flimnap; Diana, by Claudius; Sally Painter, by the imp. horse Evans's Starling, out of the imported mare Silver, by the Bellsizes Arabian.

MAJOR BUTLER.

Mecklenburgh county, Va. Nov. 2, 1831.

CORNELIA BEDFORD, 12 or 13 years old, (property of the subscriber) was got by the Duke of Bedford; he by imported Bedford, out of my brood mare Pilot; she by Old Quicksilver, out of George Martin's brood mare Kitty Fisher; she by Virginia Cade, out of a mare got by Baylor's imported Fearnought. Quicksilver by the imported Medley, out of Thos. Barret's noted brood mare, by Symmes's Wildair; he by Baylor's imported Fearnought, out of a mare got by Old Jolly Roger. Cornelia Bedford's dam was got by the imported Spread Eagle, out of a Medley mare.

Gr. f. **THALESTRIS**; foaled last spring; got by Elliott's Jerry; dam Cornelia Bedford.

GRANVILLE A. PILLOW.

Columbia, Tenn. Nov. 7, 1831.

DUFF GREEN, (Cage's colt.) an iron grey, four years old; got by Pa-colet; his dam by Royalist; grandam by Bompard, (son of Obscurity;) g. g. dam by Pilgarlick; g. g. g. dam by imported Jack of Diamonds.

FAIRY, b. m. 15 hands high; (property of Wm. Burke, Esq. of King William county, Va.) She was by Tom Tough; her dam by imported Archibald; her grandam by Lothario; her g. g. dam by Whig, out of "a full bred mare of the late Tom Randolph, of Tuckahoe." Whig by Fitzhugh's Regulus, out of the imported mare Jenny Dismal.

Her produce:

B. c. foaled April 6, 1831; by Rockingham, (full brother to Betsey and John Richards,) out of Fairy.

HIPPONA, b. m. (the property of Capt. P. M. Butler, of Columbia, S. C.) was got by Virginian; her dam by Packingham, and he by Florizel; her grandam by Magog; he by Chan-

ticleer; her g. g. dam by Flimnap; g. g. g. dam by Mark Anthony.

LIBERTY, stood at Pleasant Green in 1798; was got by Burwell's Emperor; his dam by Gen. Zane's Ranger, out of a full bred Mark Anthony mare.

JOHN BROWNLEY.

LIONELLA, b. m. eight years old; got by Cœur de Lion, imported by the late Col. Hoopes; got by High-flyer; his dam Juno, by Eclipse, full sister to Javelin. She was out of the dam of Cinderella, and is stinted by Wild Medley, which was by Old Medley; dam by Wildair; grandam by Shandy; g. g. dam by Old Janus, out of an imported mare.

W. THORNTON.

MARIA, (the property of Mr. Ogle,) was got by Walnut; dam by a Grey Diomed horse; grandam by Medley. Walnut was by imported Archibald; dam Cremona, by Spread Eagle; g. dam imported Gasteria, by Balloon.

Her produce:

Gr. f. by Mark Anthony; foaled 1827.

B. f. by Sir James; foaled 1830.

In foal to Industry at this time.

The gr. f. has a filly by Industry, foaled 1831.

MEDLEY, (Thomson's,) stood in Scott county, Ky. in 1803; was got by Hart's imported Old Medley; his dam by imported Aristotle; grandam by imported Fearnought.

MOUNT AIRY, was foaled at Mount Airy, Va. (the estate of the late Col. John Tayloe) in the year 1823; his dam was Roxalana by Selim the Arabian; (see Messrs. Tayloe's stud) his sire was Byron, by the imported Chance; Byron's dam was Popinjay, bred by Col. Hoopes.

Mr. Robert N. Hutchinson has lately bought this horse of B. S. Forrest, Esq.

MUCKLE JOHN was got by Sir Archy; his dam Bellona, by Bell-air; he by imported Medley.

PARAGON.

MR. EDITOR:

I see, in your valuable Turf Register, three Paragons spoken of; neither of which appears to be the horse that stood in Flemington, N. J. about the year '96;—kept by John Stevens, at the stable of Jasper Smith. Mr.

Daniel Hunt, of New Jersey, bred one or two foals from this horse.— One (a filly, from Hunt's Figure mare,) was purchased by Colonel Schamp, of Hunterdon county, N. J. which was the dam of Maria Slamerkin. Mr. Harris's Paragon mare, I think, must be a descendant of this horse also; (see American Turf Register, p. 364, vol. 1.)

I send you a copy of a certificate, now in the possession of Col. Schamp, dated Feb. 17, 1795.

"I do hereby certify, that the horse Paragon was bred by me, and was foaled in April, 1788, and sold at two years old to Col. Fenwick, for 400 guineas. He was got by Old Flimnap; his dam Camilla, by Col. Lewis Burwell's Traveller, out of his famous mare Camilla, who was got by Old Fearnought, out of a capital running mare, imported by Col. Bird, called Calista. Burwell's Traveller was got by Morton's Traveller, supposed to be the best horse ever imported into Virginia, out of Col. Bird's Calista.

Signed, WADE HAMPTON.

"*Charleston, S. C. Feb. 17, 1795.*"

I am informed by Col. Schamp, an old and respectable turfman, that this is the certificate which came with the horse to New Jersey.

Yours, &c. E. A. DARCY.

Basking Ridge, May 2, 1831.

PRESTLEY was got by Chanticleer, (the best son of Wildair;) her dam Camilla, by Wildair, (the best son of Fearnought;) her grandam Minerva, by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam Diana, by Clodius; her g. g. dam Sally Painter, by Stirling; her g. g. g. dam the imported mare Silver, who was got by the Bellsizes Arabian. Prestley was the full sister of Magog, whose pedigree is published in the Turf Register, vol. 1, page 370. She was also the dam of Monroe, by Wonder, and of Madison by imported Diomed. The above pedigree differs from that published in the October No. of the Turf Register, by leaving out Centinel, whose name is not found in the pedigree of Magog, as published as above mentioned.

G. B.

SWEEPER.

MR. EDITOR:—I see mention made of the horse "Sweeper" in your Re-

gister, but no account of his pedigree is given. He was a horse of high blood, and I send you his pedigree as advertised by Mr. John Craggs, his groom in the year 1780. It is taken from the Maryland Gazette of Friday, June 9th, 1780.

Sweeper stood at Bell-air, in Prince George's county, in the year 1780, and was got by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his dam by Othello, bred by Col. Tasker; his grandam by Morton's Traveller; his g. g. dam was Col. Tasker's Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian. In the year 1783, Sweeper [a son of Sweeper] was owned by Mr. Walter Bowie, and beat Mr. Dulany's celebrated sorrel horse Slim, at Upper Marlborough, three mile heats, in two heats.

T. F. B.

WAVERLEY, b. c. (property of J. M. Brome, of Winchester, Virginia;) three years old next spring. He was got by Sir Charles; dam Josephine, by Flying Dragon; grandam by Hamiltonian; g. g. dam by St. George; g. g. g. dam by King Herod; g. g. g. dam by Old Yorick. Flying Dragon was by Dr. Thornton's Flying Dragon; he by the imported horse Punch. The dam of Flying Dragon was by Lamplighter, and he by Medley.—He is for sale.

Winchester, Jan. 1832.

YOUNG ADELINE.

Pedigree of the mare that I obtained from Mr. Edelin, in exchange for the filly by Richmond; the mare being in foal by Mr. Edelin's horse Young Oscar, by Oscar, out of Floretta.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

Young Adeline was foaled in 1809; raised by Col. John Tayloe, and sold to Mr. Lufborough in part payment for Oscar, for which Colonel T. gave \$2000. She was got by Top-Gallant. Her dam (bought of Turner Dixon, Esq.) Adeline, by Spread Eagle; her grandam by Whistle Jacket; her g. g. dam by Rockingham; her g. g. g. dam by Old Cub, out of Lady Northumberland.—The pedigree of Adeline was certified by Robert Baylor.

Adeline was an extraordinary and capital runner, having won ten races out of eleven—many of them four mile heats.

JOHN TAYLOE.

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